

NOV.—DEC.

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STEAD'S REVIEW

OF REVIEWS

THE WAR.

By HENRY STEAD.

ADMIRAL LORD FISHER.

ACTUAL NUMBERS OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

THE GREAT ILLUSION. By NORMAN ANGELL.

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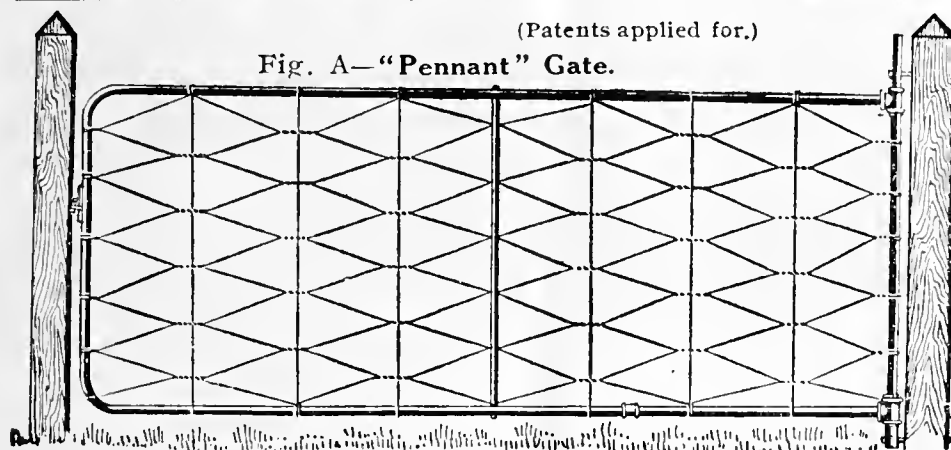


Fig. A—"Pennant" Gate.

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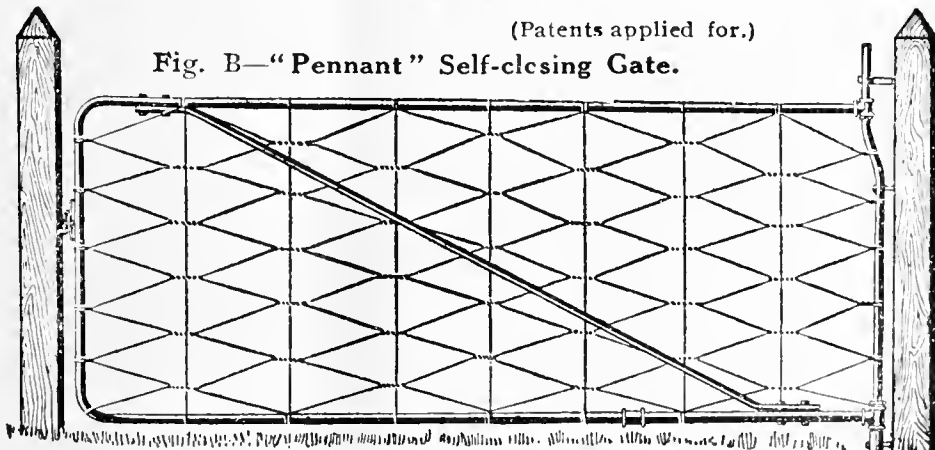
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If you can not, then your power of concentration is bad. It is a proper thing to bear in mind the great struggle for right and liberty which our people and our friends are putting up, but the work of the world must go on, and the best help those who stay at home can offer is to do the day's work to the best of their ability. We must keep the wheels going round.

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THE delay in the arrival of the mails from England is responsible for the late appearance of STEAD'S REVIEW this month. Arrangements have now been made to overcome this difficulty, and the December-January number will appear during the first week of December.

LAST month we anticipated having to increase the price of the magazine to sevenpence following in this the example of all the British monthlies. We are glad to be able to announce, however, that, for the present at any rate, the price will remain at sixpence.

THE special article on German trade and German goods has, owing to lack of space, had to be held over until next month.

AN EDITORIAL WORD.

Some of my readers have expostulated with me for what they call my pro-German attitude, and I am very glad indeed to have had their kindly criticisms. I have also received various anonymous communications, which I am certain do not emanate from regular readers of Stead's Review. The anonymous letter is so contemptible a thing that one can only be sorry the writer is so ashamed of his own opinions that he dare not give them over his signature.

There is certainly much truth in the remark of a friend of mine that anyone who during war time endeavours to take a sensible view of events, tries to keep his head, and refuses to believe all the cables absolutely, is certain to be accused of want of patriotism. A hesitancy to credit all the accusations against the Germans; a desire to wait until the actual facts had been sifted from the wild statements of a terrified and outraged people, before condemning the Kaiser's soldiery as inhuman bandits of the worst type, does, I fear, lay one open to the charge of being pro-German.

No one deplores more than I do the terrible work of the Germans in Belgium, and, if I believed all they have been reported to have done, I could never regard Germany as a civilised power again. If all the stories are true, then the Germans but merit the ghastly treatment they accuse the Russians of

having meted out during their raid into East Prussia, early in the war. If true, the German "Methods of Barbarism" will brand them for all time with the curse of Cain.

That we must not implicitly believe all the reports which reach us, even through official channels, is illustrated in the case of Rheims Cathedral and Louvain. The whole world thrilled with indignation and anger when the announcement was made of the wanton destruction of the age-old cathedral at Rheims, where, since the days of Clodwig, the Kings of France were crowned, where Jeanne d'Arc finally consummated her great work of giving France back to the French, where millions from all over the world stood in awe and worship. "Eye-witnesses" told us of the crashing shells which destroyed the roof, the walls, the stately towers, the gorgeous rose window, the magnificent facade, and that glorious west front adorned with the wonderful carving of the middle ages. All had gone, wantonly destroyed. We now learn that the "eye-witnesses" told us more than they could possibly have seen, for the towers still stand, the rose window is intact, the west front is unharmed, the roof has been burnt off, and fire has destroyed much of the interior, but the walls are still there. The Germans ought never to have shelled Rheims, and thus

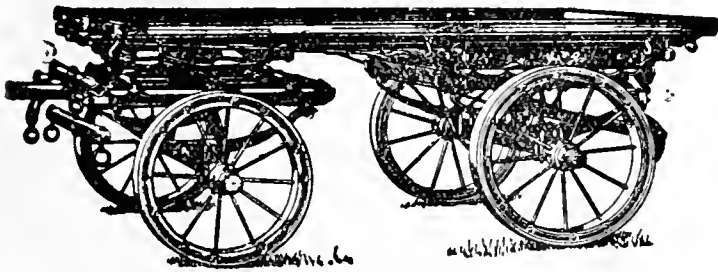
risked destroying an irreplaceable monument, but the city is fortified, and has undoubtedly great strategic importance.

It should never have been subjected to shell fire, but it is clear that when the death-dealing projectiles were hurling upon the city efforts must have been made to avoid destroying the cathedral. Those who have been at Rheims will remember how the sacred edifice dominates the ancient city. Had there been real intention of harming the pile, it could not possibly have escaped. What evidently happened was that one or two shells struck the roof, which caught alight. Fire did the rest of the damage.

At Louvain there can be no excuse for the destruction of the great Univer-

sity, and of much of the city itself, but some colour is lent to the German assertion that the fire there was accidental, because we now learn that, despite official assertions that the magnificent Town Hall was also wantonly destroyed, it is still intact.

I have not given these two instances to excuse in any way the acts of vandalism of which the Germans have been guilty—for these and for other atrocities a terrible retribution will ere long fall on them—but merely to show that it is unwise to implicitly believe every wild story which appears in cables from Europe, even when these come through official channels.



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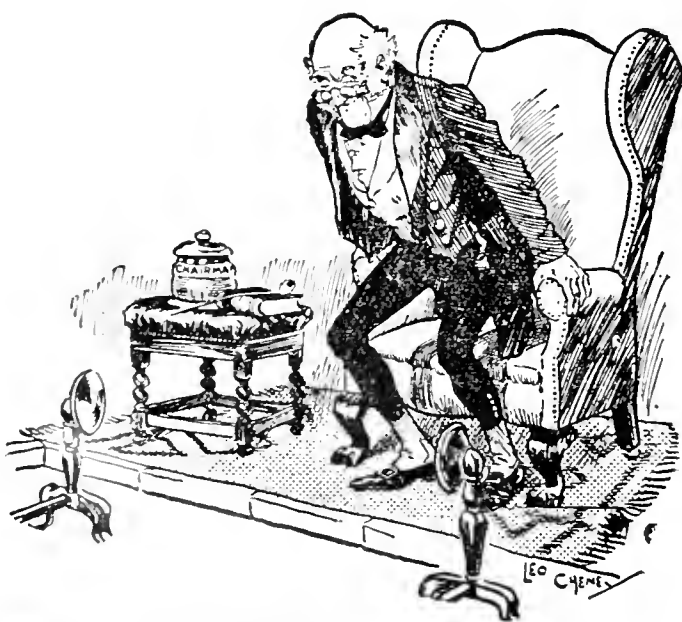
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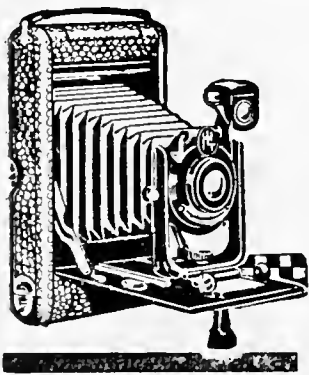
STEAD'S REVIEW  
OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

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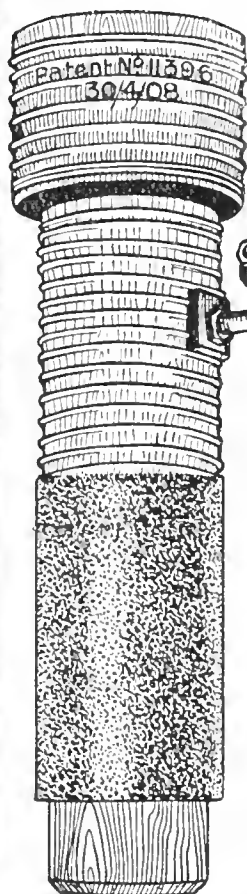
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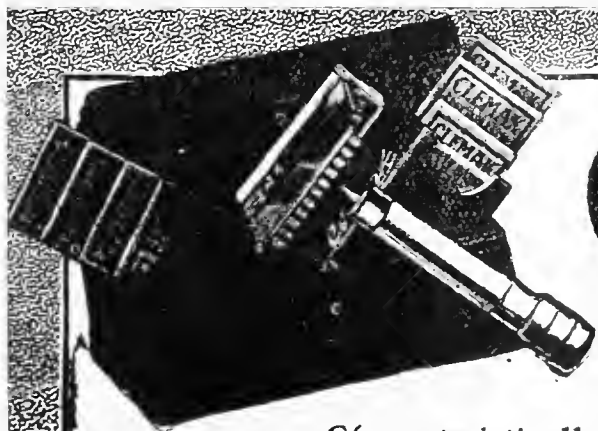
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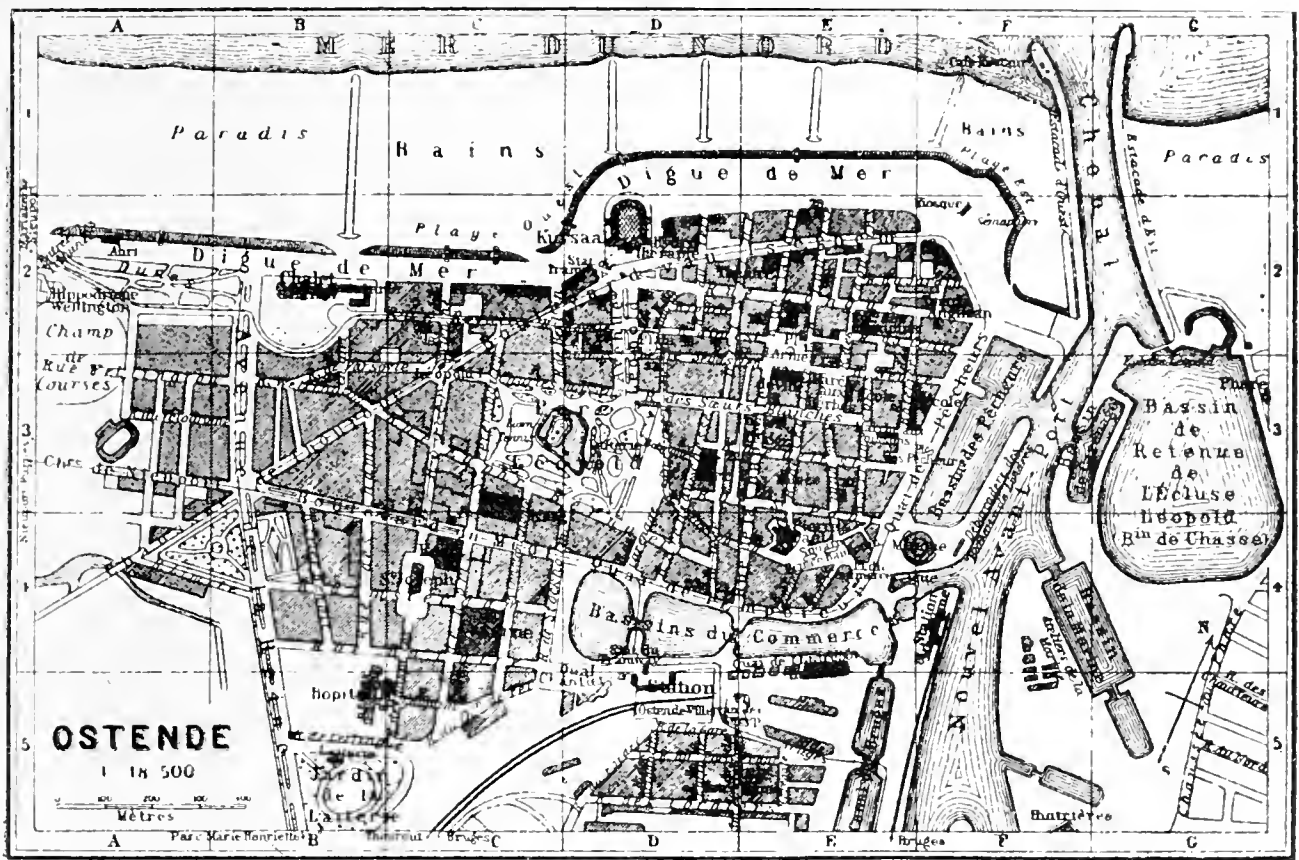
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- Monmouth, 9,800 tons, 14 6 in. guns, sunk by Gneisnau and Scharnhorst, 11,420 tons, 8 8.2 in. guns.
- Cressy, 12,000 tons, 2 9.2 in. guns, sunk by submarine.
- Hogue, 12,000 tons, 2 9.2 in. guns, sunk by submarine.
- Aboukir, 12,000 tons, 2 9.2 in. guns, sunk by submarine.

**LIGHT CRUISERS:**

- Hawke, 7,350 tons, 2 9.2 in. guns, sunk by submarine.
- Hermes, 5,600 tons, 11 6 in. guns, sunk by submarine.
- Pathfinder, 3,000 tons, 8 4 in. guns, sunk by submarine.
- Amphion, 3,440 tons, 10 4 in. guns, sunk by a mine.
- Pegasus, 2,135 tons, 8 4 in. guns, sunk by Koenigsburg, 3,350 tons, 10 4.1 in. guns.
- Submarine D5 sunk by a mine, and another lost.
- Submarine A.E.1 lost.

Total: 5 Armoured cruisers—59,900 tons; 5 light cruisers, 18,525 tons.

**GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.**

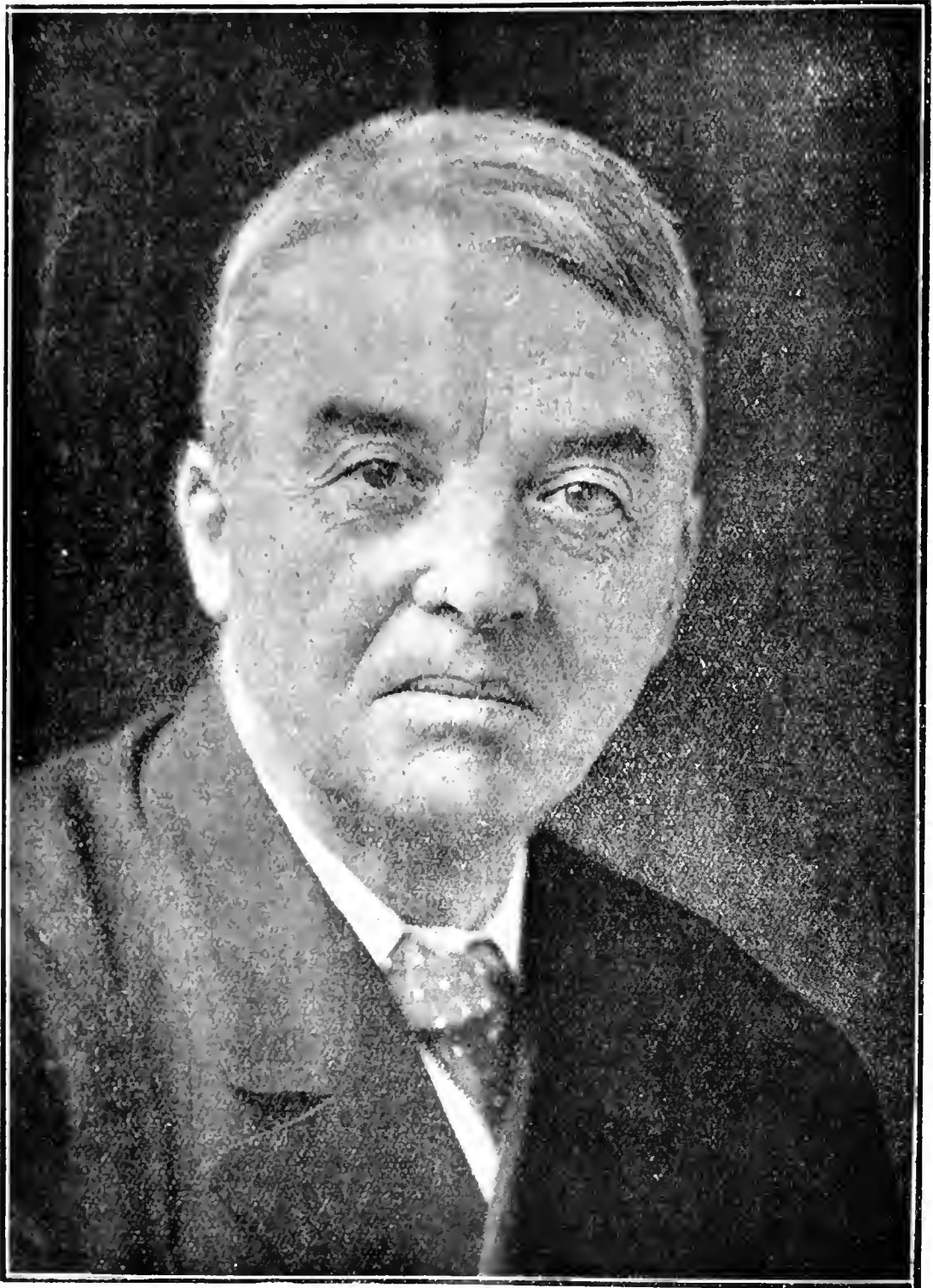
**ARMoured CRUISER:**

- Yorck, 9,350 tons, 4 8.2 in. guns, sunk by submarine.

**LIGHT CRUISERS:**

- Magdeburg, 4,478 tons, 12 4.1 in. guns, run ashore and blown up.
- Mainz, 4,280 tons, 12 4.1 in. guns, sunk by Lion, 26,000 tons, 8 13.5 in. guns, and other vessels.
- Koln, 4,280 tons, 12 4.1 in. guns, sunk by Lion, 26,000 tons, 8 13.5 in. guns, and other vessels.
- Emden, 3,592 tons, 10 4.1 in. guns, sunk by Sydney, 5,600 tons, 8 6 in. guns.
- Ariadne, 2,618 tons, 10 4.1 in. guns, sunk by Lion, 26,000 tons, 8 13.5 in. guns, and other vessels.
- Hela, 2,000 tons, 4 3.4 in. guns, sunk by submarine.
- Submarines, at least two sunk in North Sea.
- Torpedo boat destroyers, two sunk in action off Heligoland, and four by the Undaunted, 3,520 tons, 2 6 in. guns, and destroyers.

Total: 1 armoured cruiser—9,350 tons; 6 light cruisers, 20,848 tons.



ADMIRAL LORD FISHER.

He has adopted  
Nelson's Motto  
as his own—

"The frontiers of  
England are the  
Coasts of the Enemy"

# STEAD'S REVIEW

## OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY

HENRY STEAD.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

NOVEMBER 11, 1914.

#### **The Ebb Tide.**

The flow of the German tide of invasion has ceased, and the ebb has set in. Since I wrote on the war last month, matters have assumed a far more cheerful aspect for the Allies, although actually the Germans occupy more advanced positions than they did then. Antwerp has fallen, demonstrating the inability of the most powerful forts to withstand the attack of the huge German howitzers; Ostend has been occupied. But the great attempt to reach Calais has been foiled, for the naval guns from the sea battered the German columns to pieces, the inundated country defied the invaders, and drowned them out of their trenches. We have now reached the position where a drawn battle is in effect a victory for the Allies, anything but a decisive victory is a defeat for the Germans. All the French and British need do—now that they have definitely abandoned Belgium to its fate—is to prevent the Germans advancing any further; the Russian steam-roller will ultimately compel the Germans to so weaken their western armies that the Allies in France should be able to break into Germany. It will not be an easy matter. Far from it. Hitherto the Germans have done all the attacking,

and the Allies have sat tight in carefully prepared entrenchments. We have just, and only just, managed to keep the foe from driving us out. Soon the order will be reversed, and we shall have to attack an enemy cleverly posted behind earthworks, specially designed to meet our attack.

#### **The Need of Antwerp.**

The Germans had to take Antwerp, first because it harboured the remnants of the Belgian army, which was dangerous on their flank, and, second, because it forms the natural termination of their line of defence in case their advance towards Calais and Paris fails. It cannot be turned without violation of Dutch territory. The German lines will be pivoted there. There is now no chance of cutting the German communications in Belgium, but it is probably that before long, if again repulsed in Northern France, the advance line of German entrenchments on the Aisne will be abandoned for new prepared positions nearer the Belgian frontier. After having taken Antwerp, the Germans rushed on to Ostend, but the retreating Belgian army managed to escape into Northern France. Thousands of men, though, crossed the Dutch frontier, and are now interned in Holland.

### The Rush to Calais!

The Germans evidently attempted to use Ostend as a base for submarine and torpedo operations against our ships. Four of their oldest torpedo boats, steaming down the coast from Emden, were intercepted by the *Undaunted* and a flotilla of destroyers, and promptly sent to the bottom. Others may have escaped the watching war-ships. Submarines certainly managed to reach the port, and one succeeded in torpedoing the light cruiser *Hermes* right in the Straits of Dover. When the Germans attempted to march westwards along the coast toward Dunkirk our monitors stopped them. The British navy does not possess such vessels, but, fortunately, three had just been completed for the Brazilian Government, and we took them over. The monitor is really for use in river work, and has, consequently, a very light draft, just the boat needed for the shallow Belgian coast. The water they operate in is not deep enough for submarines, consequently they were safe from attack. The hail of shot and shell from the sea entirely prevented the Germans from getting through to Dunkirk, but thus far we have not been able to wrest Ostend from them.

### What We Are Not Told.

For the last three weeks the cables have monotonously reported continual successes for the Allies, but a careful study of these shows that we have sustained several reverses. These are never chronicled—official reports from London carefully omit reference to defeats—but later cables are permitted to refer to our successful recapture of ground lost a few days ago, and so on. It is only by careful perusal of the cables and comparison with what we have been permitted to see before, that we are able to get a fairly just idea of what is going on. Naturally, as we are not

allowed to learn of unfavourable developments, we perhaps read rather too much into the news we do receive. At any rate, despite the fact that the cables occupy a good deal of space, they tell us very little. The headlines in the daily papers make rather peculiar reading. Not once since October 13th has there been a day in which the Allies have not "advanced." "Germans hurled back" is rather a favourite caption, which must, I imagine, be kept standing. All the same, despite the steady advance of the Allies every day for the last three weeks, the Germans have been dislodged from but few positions. They have, it is true, been everywhere foiled in their efforts to break through the Allies' lines towards Calais, and that is the vital thing. At the same time it is a pity to exhaust the dictionary, telling of tremendous successes, when all that has been done is to stand rocklike when the Germans surged upon our lines.

### As We Were!

It is true we read of the Germans being thrown back five miles one day, three perhaps the next, "hurled in headlong rout" for ten miles, and so on, until it would seem that they were at last on the run, but, despite these official cables, we find to-day that fighting is going on in precisely the same region as it was a fortnight ago. On October 27th the battle was raging on a line from Dixmude through Roulers, Ypres, Armentières, La Basse on to Arras. The latest cables mention engagements at all these places. The Allies were within four miles of Ostend, the Germans were said to have evacuated that port, the Allies were at Courtrai, the possession of which would make the continued German occupation of Lille impossible, and so on and so forth. But the Germans still hold Ostend, are again in Roulers, must have Courtrai, for they are still in



Lille. Furious fighting is still progressing for the possession of Arras. The net result of the terrible struggle—the loss of life must have been awful—is that the Allies are occupying much the same ground as they were a month ago, but the Germans have been foiled and their advance has been stayed, and that is all that is needed.

#### **The Uselessness of Forts.**

In the south the Germans cling tenaciously to St. Mihiel, the foothold they obtained on the Meuse between Verdun and Toul. Their continued presence there makes it absolutely certain that they must have captured several of the forts connecting the two great fortresses. Of course we have had no word to this effect, in the official cables, but the foe could not be in St. Mihiel if the French still held the forts on either side. According to French advice the position of the Germans there is now desperate, but obviously so long as they are there a large French field army must remain in the vicinity, otherwise Verdun and Toul would fall. The Allies realise now that no modern fort can stand against the German guns, and that the only defence is an army in the field. It is interesting to remember that after the Boer war our military experts quite understood that the modern steel-capped cupola gun-mounting, for forts, was useless. They told the French General Staff so, but apparently the warning was not heeded. The South African experience showed that a hard surface like steel or concrete was just the very thing that a great howitzer shell needed, to make its explosion most deadly. If it fell fairly on a cupola it utterly destroyed it. If it fell on sand, well, nothing much happened.

#### **Fictitious Millions.**

One of the most remarkable things about the fighting in the north is the

reference in the cables to the Allies being in inferior numbers. Surely by this time, with the whole French army available, together with its Colonial forces, with our expeditionary force, which must be approaching 200,000, our Indian troops, which by now ought to be near 50,000, we ought to be able to meet the furious German attacks at the most vital spot on the whole battle front with at least equal numbers? The Germans have their eastern frontier to look after as well as their western, but the Allies in France have only the one fighting front to maintain. It is well, by the way, to do a little arithmetic before we accept all the figures the cables are kind enough to vouchsafe to us. For instance, the High Commissioner informs us that there are no fewer than 3,000,000 Russian troops massed on the Vistula. We may at once dismiss such fantastic figures from our minds. Russia, of course, has a vast population, and an immense number of men available who could bear arms, but we must remember that it is impossible to manufacture a soldier in a few weeks, and even when he has been trained it is no use sending him to the front without equipment. In time Russian's millions will be the deciding factor in the war, but up to now she cannot possibly have put more soldiers into the field than she has trained. The Russian peace establishment is, it is true, enormous—1,200,000—but of these 200,000 are in Asia, and 100,000 in the Turkish frontier, and neither of these two armies can be used in Europe. So we get an available army of 900,000. The active reserve of 600,000 is also in the field, and the second reserves, numbering 1,100,000, will some of them be there also by now. This makes a total field force of 2,600,000. It is, of course, absurd to imagine that anything like the whole of it is concentrated on the

Vistula. Troops are on the Roumanian frontier, troops are in Galicia, troops are on the East Prussian frontier, troops are required for communication. If there are more than a million men opposing the German raid, it would be surprising.

#### **The German Raid to Warsaw.**

It is, I think, pretty evident that the Germans were not in great strength near Warsaw. In fact, there is little doubt that the Germans have done what the Russians did in the early days of the war in East Prussia. That is to say, they have made a raid in force to the gates of Warsaw in order to save, if possible, the Austrian armies in Galicia. Rennekampf saved Paris, but it looks as if the Germans had failed to save Przmysel. The reasons for assuming that the German advance into Poland was not in great force seem to me to be the impossibility of transporting large bodies of men and supplies quickly over the solitary railway available, and along the execrable roads, the fact that continual German reinforcements are arriving in Belgium, and, above all, the rapid way in which the Russians have driven back the foe. Further reasons for the assumption may be found in the fact that the Russians only claim to have accounted for 18,000 Germans, that they make no mention at all of heavy guns, and, finally, that they tell of having won entrenched positions again and again at the point of the bayonet. Now, we know well that the cold steel, when the opposing forces are equal, can only be used effectively as the final effort, after long preparation by searching artillery fire. To storm entrenched positions in the way the Russians are reported to have done can only mean that these trenches were weakly held, otherwise the surging Russians would have been wiped out ere ever they reached their foes. Whilst

giving the Russians every credit for immensely improved efficiency, I cannot yet credit their being able to defeat anything like an equal force of Germans, when, away on the western frontier, the flower of the French and British armies are only just holding their own against them. No, everything points to the advance on Warsaw being a raid only. It undoubtedly achieved its object, and relieved the pressure on the Austrians in Galicia. Fortunately, though, the soldiers of the Dual Empire were not able to derive much benefit from the respite thus obtained for them.

#### **Annihilated, but Still Fighting.**

Clearly, though, they did force back the Russians, although, as usual, we heard nothing about this. We know it must have been so, however, because cables from Petrograd now tell us of the reoccupation of Jaroslav, and other places, which the Russians took weeks ago. They would not mention reoccupying them unless they had been obliged to evacuate them. It is puzzling to the observer, who accepts implicitly the official cables from Russia, to account for there being any Austrian army in the field still. We have had reports of absolutely overwhelming victories, as a result of which immense numbers of Austrians have been slain and captured, and now we are informed of the "greatest victory of the war," in which the enemy's losses totalled no less than 300,000. We sincerely hope this could be true, but a little consideration shows that it cannot be, or if it is, what we have previously been told is incorrect. Taking the Russian figures, the Austrians ought to have lost about 800,000 men. Yet they still have armies in being! The total Austrian force, including the Hungarian army, is under 1,800,000, and of these, for some months at any rate, only 1,100,000 are considered effective. At least 500,000

men would be needed for communications and garrison work. Bohemia has to be kept in order. We are told of an army 200,000 strong watching the Italian border, and of 300,000 men fighting the Servians. It is clear that, at the very most little over half the Austrian force—say a million men—could have been fighting in Galicia. Take the Russian figures of losses from these, and we have only left a paltry 200,000! Obviously there is some inaccuracy somewhere. Still, whilst we must discount greatly the figures of dead and captive, it is quite clear that the Russians have again driven back the Austrians from the positions which the latter retook when the Tsar's forces had to concentrate on Warsaw to repel the Germans.

#### **Closing the North Sea.**

On another page I refer to Lord Fisher's appointment as First Sea Lord. The redoubtable sea dog has quickly made his presence felt. The North Sea has been closed to neutral shipping, but the reasons given for so doing are obviously merely for popular consumption. They all existed before, and it is ridiculous to assume, as has been done in some quarters, that the Germans had suddenly invited the step by their mine-laying methods. The ostensible reasons for closing the sea have been there for weeks, but the man bold enough to take the step had not arrived. It is certain that Britain would never have declared the North Sea a military area without first hearing what the United States had to say about it, so her acquiescence—the only one that counts—is certain. Clearly the close blockade of the German, Danish, Dutch and Norwegian coasts has been raised, and the German ships will be freer to come out, if they wish to do so. That they realise this is shown by the raid towards Yarmouth, when the *Halycon* just man-

aged to escape, and the submarine D5 was sunk by a mine dropped by one of the fleeing German cruisers. This method of defence, by the way, is fully permitted by the rules of naval warfare, but the mines sown by an escaping warship must be so made that they sink within an hour. Nelson resorted to all manner of stratagems to induce the French fleet to come out, when he was blockading Toulon, and it is quite possible that the North Sea is left apparently open to tempt the Germans from their safe harbours. They must know very well, though, that the destroyers and submarines which will be keeping watch can summon our warships instantly. One of the chief reasons for closing the sea is certainly to prevent any supplies reaching Germany *via* any of the northern neutral States. This is very important, because we have little chance of crushing Germany in the field, for a long time, but must rely upon internal distress and trouble to give us ultimate victory.

#### **The Second Naval Fight.**

The naval action off the Chilean coast has demonstrated the truth of what our own naval men have always admitted, that ship for ship the Germans would be formidable antagonists. That more powerful ships should prove victorious is not surprising, although it has been common to rather belittle the German gunnery. Our defeat does not at all reflect on the individual courage of our men, but it is very regrettable that the Germans should escape unscathed, despite the more powerful guns of the *Good Hope*, and that the *Glasgow*, although more powerfully armed, faster, and larger than either the *Dresden* or *Leipzig*, who engaged her, should not have accounted for one or other of these boats. The *Good Hope* belongs to the *Drake* class, which, when built, were regarded as splendidly efficient

ships. They were, I remember, the cynosure of all eyes at the naval review on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. Still, the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, although smaller, were completed six years after the *Good Hope*, and, between them, were able to oppose 16 8.2 inch guns to the two 6.2 she possessed. That this should have been possible is the disquieting thing. Over a month ago the Admiralty must have known that these two German armoured cruisers were bound for South America. There was ample time to send out ships able to meet them on terms of overwhelming superiority, and yet, when the Germans finally arrive, after their long journey, they are met by two of our armoured cruisers, so much inferior, that both of them are promptly sunk. We are told that if the *Canopus* had been there it would have been different, but she probably was not on hand, because she is too slow. It is true that she mounts four 12-inch guns, but she is fourteen years old, and can only do 18 knots at the best, whilst the Germans' slowest boat is 22 knots.

#### Turkey Comes In.

The most notable happening during the month has been the action of Turkey. It is pretty obvious that she has been forced—tricked if you will—into hostile acts against Russia by the Germans and their friends in Constantinople. To come into the struggle now is so shortsighted a policy that I cannot believe that the Turk, who is an astute person in international affairs, would ever have done it had his hand not been forced in some way. The responsible rulers in Turkey would never allow their own personal feelings to blind their judgment in high politics. At the same time there is no use blinking the fact that Germany, during the last thirty years, has consistently shown herself Turkey's friend. During that

time Russia has shown herself as consistently the Sultan's enemy. It is the habit in England to imagine that Turkey looks upon Great Britain as her best friend. Why we think so, heaven knows. True, she supported Germany in Turkey's favour at the Congress of Berlin, backed the wrong horse, as Lord Salisbury confessed afterwards, but she took Cyprus from the Sultan, and, although, when she took charge of Egypt she made the most solemn promises to hand back the country at the earliest possible moment, she has actually taken it away altogether from the Turkish Empire. Then, too, instead of supporting the Sultan when he employed coercive measures, Great Britain was always making a fuss about his treatment of the Armenians and other peoples under his sway, whom he delighted to oppress! No, the Turk has every reason to prefer Germany to any of the Allies, but to allow his country to be embroiled in the present conflict is shockingly bad statesmanship. There are already signs that Turkey is anxious to get out of it as quickly as possible, but Russia would never allow it now. Turkey's action has played straight into the Tsar's hands. That Russia was not unprepared for such a crisis is shown by the rapidity of the advance of her troops into the Armenian provinces.

#### Russia's Goal in Sight.

Russia has long desired Constantinople, and she actually had her hands on it in 1877, but Germany and England compelled her to leave it alone. This time she will get what she has so long coveted and Britain especially has so long opposed her having. Circumstances alter cases, though, and in view of the immense obligations the Allies will be under to Russia, they can hardly object to her obtaining this golden key of the Near East, which practically controls the Suez Canal, and the route to



India and the Far East. Not only may we expect Russia to take the Dardanelles, we must also count on her annexing the Armenian provinces Trebizond, Ezerum, Bitlis and Van, which march with her present frontier. Such annexation would, at any rate, finally settle the Armenian question. Nemesis, which has hung long over the unspeakable Turk, has descended at last, and Russia will see that he is finally driven from the soil of Europe, which he has defiled too long. That the Gordian knot of Constantinople should be cut by the sword of Russia will no doubt make many of our people squirm, brought up as they have been to regard the Muscovite as the very devil. For generations the diplomatists of Europe have squabbled over the fate of the Dardanelles and the historic city of the Golden Horn, and their differences enabled the Turk to hang on, with his tongue in his cheek. The matter will be settled once for all when Russia at long last obtains her goal, and, after many disappointments, many reverses, possesses herself of an ice-free exit to the outside world. It is to be hoped, though, that in stretching after the prize she does not weaken her efforts against Germany, for without her earnest co-operation, the Allies have clearly no chance at all of winning out against the Kaiser's men.

#### **What Will the Balkans Do?**

The fate of Constantinople will be settled later; the immediate thing to consider is how Turkey's entry into the conflict affects the present situation. Alone it may be said at once that it does not amount to very much. The Turks may make themselves exceedingly unpleasant to us, and may divert a large number of Russian troops, but their efforts cannot materially affect the real campaign in Europe. It is rather the influence their coming in has upon

other neutral States that is important. It is pretty certain that the curbed annoyance of Greece over the manner in which Turkey has been treating her nationals will force the Hellenic Government to take action, although France has Greece on a golden chain, which can, if necessary, be tightened. There are still a few Turkish islands to be picked up, and Greece covets them. Her navy, strengthened by two battle-ships, recently purchased from the United States, would promptly take these. If, however, Greece, does this, and proceeds to occupy the Epirus, which was made part of Albania, there is certain to be trouble with Italy. The Italians have taken several Turkish islands, and want more. They object to any power getting a strong hold on the Adriatic, and, if Greece takes Southern Albania, Servia is certain to occupy Northern, a proceeding which Italy could hardly stand. At the same time Italy must realise that it would be suicidal to oppose the Allies, as her great seaboard makes her peculiarly vulnerable to attack. Her position will be made still more difficult than it already is, but, if Greece declares war against Turkey, she will probably follow suit, because, as one of the Allies, she is more likely to be able to curb Greece and Servia than if she continues to stand aloof.

#### **To Get a Port.**

Bulgaria, too, will be in a very awkward position. Broadly speaking, the Slavs are against the Teutons, and, therefore, if Tsar Ferdinand comes in at all, he could only side with the Allies. But he is not likely to forget how Russia threw him over in the second Balkan War, or how Servia and Greece took Salonica from him. His action will no doubt hinge upon that of Roumania, but whether he sides with Turkey or with Russia, we may be quite sure that Salonica will be his object

If Serbia can secure a port on the Adriatic, Greece may be induced to make a deal with Bulgaria, and let her have this coveted seaport. Ferdinand might well play for that as the price of his neutrality or active assistance. Roumania will be sure to remain neutral unless Russia thinks it worth while compelling her to openly take sides against Austria. On the whole, it looks as if the intrusion of Turkey will help the Allies much more than it can harm them.

#### **The Danger to the Suez.**

Australians are naturally chiefly interested in the possible fate of the Suez Canal. If the Turks actively attack that short cut home, it will affect us a good deal, and immediately touch our troops now on the water. In the event of the Turkish forces seriously threatening the Canal, it is quite conceivable that our men might be landed in Egypt. They are at present of course too raw to be used against the Sultan's veterans, but they could, at any rate, at once relieve the British and Egyptian troops of their ordinary police work, and enable them all to march against the foe. It is probable, though, that Indian troops will reach Egypt before ours, but it will depend somewhat upon whether they are Mohammedans or not. If they are Sikhs or Goorkhas, that will be all right, as these men would rather rejoice at the chance of fighting the Faithful.

#### **A Holy War.**

The real danger is not military, but religious. Egypt is still nominally part of Turkey, and the natives, especially the Mohammedans, look to the Sultan as their overlord. There may conceivably be trouble with the native troops in consequence. A native rising, save among the soldiers, is not to be feared, as there are no weapons available

The Sultan of Turkey is the recognised Caliph of the Mohammedan world. He is the official religious head of the Moslems, and, as such, must be absolutely obeyed by the faithful. Mohammedans are divided into many sects, but the two greatest are the Sunnites, and the Shiites. The former are far the most numerous. They believe in the Sunna (a collection of traditions relating to Mohammedanism), consider it, indeed, as almost equal in importance to the Koran itself. The Shiites reject it absolutely. The former recognise the Caliph who has been appointed, or has inherited the position, the latter do not recognise him as absolute ruler, holding that his appointment lies with God, that it is always made, but it is not always known. Persia is the chief stronghold of the Shiites.

#### **England in Egypt.**

The question to the extent of the Sultan's authority over Moslems in the British Empire is a very grave one indeed, especially in Egypt. That country is still nominally a part of the Turkish Empire. Great Britain took charge of it in 1882, promising definitely to evacuate the country at the earliest possible date. Her failure to do so caused serious friction with France as well as with Turkey, which continued until 1904, when she made a bargain with France, giving her a free hand in Morocco, in return for one in Egypt. This agreement virtually established a permanent British protectorate over the land of the Pharaohs, a proceeding naturally resented at Constantinople. The Turks took it as yet another sign of the luke-warmness of our professed friendship. Everything pointed to Germany being the real friend in need, not perfidious Albion! When the Young Turks took control of affairs, the Egyptian Nationalists promptly appealed to them for help in

their propaganda, "Egypt for the Egyptians," but the request was coldly received, the Young Turks having their hands quite full enough with other matters. We do know, however, that there is quite a large party in Egypt who would welcome the ejection of the British from the land.

#### **The Egyptian Army.**

The Egyptian army consists of 18,000 men, of whom no fewer than 6000 are Sudanese. These black troops are very excitable, and easily get out of hand. They do not like drill, but their dash and pugnacity make them splendid soldiers in action. They serve to stiffen the Egyptian Felaheen, who greatly need it. The fellah soldier has been aptly likened to a bicycle, which although incapable of standing alone, is very useful while under the control of a skilful master. Whether either Felaheen or Sudanese could successfully meet trained soldiers like the Turks is doubtful. The Egyptians made a very poor show against the Mahdi's men in the eighties, but under British officers, and helped by Sudanese, they did well in the campaign, which culminated in the death of the Kalifa in 1889.

#### **The Pro-Boers Save South Africa.**

Seldom has a highly unpopular policy been so strongly vindicated as in South Africa. Fourteen years ago Campbell-Bannerman, Lloyd George, Lord Morley, John Burns, W. T. Stead, Dr. Clifford, and many other stalwarts, were branded as pro-Boers and traitors to their country because they refused to join in the popular execration of the men we were fighting in South Africa. It was these pro-Boers again, who in face of tremendous opposition gave the franchise to our late opponents, and thus handed over the control of South Africa to them. The union of South Africa would have been impossible had

it not been for the action of these men in 1900 and 1901. To-day we have the magnificent spectacle of the Boers standing shoulder to shoulder with us, determined at all costs to maintain the Empire, and resisting, by force of arms, the very Power whose assistance they would have hailed with joy a few years ago. Those who fiercely resented the granting of the franchise to the Boers, who desired to keep them under, instead of giving them self-government, ought to thank God to-day for the deeds of the pro-Boers. Had these people prevailed and disfranchised the Boers, does anyone for a moment imagine that the British flag would be proudly waving over South Africa to-day? To crush your enemy when he is down is a natural, but shortsighted, thing to do. We gave South Africa to the Boers, and we have it for the Empire. Had we tried to keep them from their own in a time of crisis like this, the Empire would have lost South Africa irretrievably. All honour to the pro-Boers whose work has kept one of its fairest dominions within the Empire.

#### **Botha's Task.**

Had it not been for the pro-Boers there would have been many who thought as De Wet thinks to-day. Instead of rallying round him a beggarly array of backblock followers, he would have had almost every Boer in South Africa at his back. The wisdom of the South African Government's decision to invade German West Africa was, under the peculiar circumstances certainly open to grave criticism. It was splendid, but it was a risky thing to do in view of the experience the Boers had gone through so recently. Owing to the lack of water operations on the border will be exceedingly difficult. The taking of other German colonies has been more or less in the nature of a

picnic, but West Africa is strongly garrisoned, and Botha will have a very hard task, more power to him.

#### Japan's Achievement and the "Emden."

Kiau Chau, as was inevitable, has fallen to the Japanese, after a much longer resistance than was anticipated, for there were barely 1000 defenders. Its surrender will liberate the Japanese warships, but there is nothing for them to do now, as the Pacific is clear of German ships, and even the plucky little *Emden* has ceased to be a menace

to shipping in the Indian Ocean. It is very gratifying that the *Sydney* should finally bring this little raiding cruiser to book. The Germans seem to have played the game throughout, and to have treated their captives well. They transgressed possibly in using a foreign flag to enable them to approach near enough to sink a Russian cruiser, but we have naturally heard only one side of that action. Bearing her conduct in mind, we cannot but feel a sort of admiration for her really remarkable achievements.

#### The Elections in the United States.

The elections in America have resulted in a great reduction of the democratic majority in the House of Representatives. It was 147, it is now 23. This big drop is due to the disappearance of Mr. Roosevelt's party. His supporters have evidently returned to the official republican fold. The democrats will rather rejoice that against the practically solid republicans they managed to win. For the first time the Senate was elected by the direct vote of the people. The state of parties there remains much the same. Many different referenda were voted on in the various States. Two, Montana and Nevada, carried woman suffrage. This makes eleven in all where women now have the vote. Four more States carried no-licence, so that now the liquor traffic is prohibited in thirteen out of the thirty-eight States. The temperance party is naturally jubilant. The most interesting contest of all was for the Governorship of New York State. The defeat there of the Tammany candidate has been hailed as the end of that corrupt institution, but Tammany Hall has been killed so often that no one believes that it will not again rise from the tomb.

#### £18,000,000 Lent by Britain.

In Australia the various governments have been chiefly concerned about finance. The position was serious. All the States wanted money, and knew not where to turn for it. The Federal Government undertook to help them, and went to England for assistance. It is splendid, that although fighting for her very existence, Great Britain is yet able to find money to meet expenditure here, expenditure which has nothing whatever to do with the war. Had she not been able to do so the outlook for Australia would have been tragic. As it is New South Wales, which secured the lion's share from the Federal bag, wants a good deal more, and the Government is apparently trying to raise a loan locally, although it was more or less understood that this course should not be adopted by the States. Mr. Fisher announced that he had arranged with the Home Government to advance £18,000,000, the whole of which he would let the States have. It is understood that the money was allotted somewhat as follows:—

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| New South Wales ... ..   | £8,000,000 |
| Victoria ... ..          | 4,000,000  |
| Western Australia ... .. | 3,000,000  |
| South Australia ... ..   | 3,000,000  |
| Tasmania ... ..          | 1,000,000  |

It will be noticed that Queensland does not figure in the list at all. She has certainly set an example to the other States. Her happy position is due to a settled policy of railway construction, to carry which financial arrangements are carefully made in advance. Victoria, too, would have been able to say she wanted nothing had she raised a loan last year as intended. It is very significant to notice that per head the requirements of those States controlled by Labour administrations are much higher than those where the Liberals are in power, excepting in South Australia, which in this matter has fallen from grace. The figures are:—Queensland, nothing per head; Victoria, £2 18s.; New South Wales, £4 6s.; Tasmania, £5; South Australia, £6 15s.; West Australia, £9 5s.

#### **Federal Taxation.**

Mr Fisher preserves a sphinx-like silence as to how he proposes to raise the £10,000,000, or so, additional revenue he will need this year. He has abandoned the scheme of the late Liberal Government for financing the States, and wisely, as was pointed out by Mr. Brookes in these columns a couple of months ago. It is to be hoped that, having cleared the ground so far as the States are concerned, he will not fall back upon the note issue to finance the Commonwealth. The speeches made by him, by Senator Pearce, and by Mr. Hughes at the banquet—which marked the welcome beginning of Alderman Hennessey's third term as Lord Mayor of Melbourne—all seemed to be preparing the way for heavy taxation. That extra taxation must come is obvious. It is fortunate for the Labour Ministers that the heavy deficit they would have had to budget for, even had there been

no war, will be lost sight of in the still greater sums the despatch of our expeditionary forces to England has involved. Had there been no war the taxpayers would have grumbled, and with reason, but now patriotism will make them pay up without a murmur, even though their money goes to meet expenditure in no way connected with the war.

#### **The Tasmanian Budget.**

The Tasmanian Budget has a special interest just now. It is the first Labour one which has been laid before the House in Hobart, and the tendency shown therein may very likely be still more marked in the budget Mr. Fisher will soon have to produce. Mr. Lyons, the Labour Treasurer, stated that there was a total surplus at the end of the financial year of £35,284, £3072 being surplus for 1913-14, the balance being brought forward from the previous year. He anticipates a drop in revenue this year of £21,000, and an increase in expenditure of £43,129. He proposes to meet the deficit by suspending the sinking fund, by withholding all increments from civil servants receiving £200 and more per annum, by a tax on amusements, by an increase in the percentage that is withheld from prize-winners in Tattersall's sweeps, by a tax on motor vehicles of all kinds, by a graduated income tax on unearned increments as applied to land in proportion to the profit arising out of a sale, by an increase in the tax on incomes derived from property, and by an increase in the estate duties of deceased persons. The Tattersall arrangement will bring in £9000, and the amended income tax £13,800, the other taxes lesser amounts.



# HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us  
To see oursels as ithers see us.— Burns



[Utk.]

[Berlin.]

GERMANY "Don't push. Each of you is going to get his thrashing."

The supply of German, French and Austrian caricature papers has naturally entirely ceased. Fortunately, however, we have been able to cull one or two from the American papers, for the United States is evidently still in postal communication with Germany. The two we reproduce are feeble efforts, but they do at any rate give some idea of the way the Germans are looking at the war. One from *Utk* shows Germany basting Russia, whilst France and England await their turn. Little Belgium has already been disposed of. The usual artists on the paper have evidently gone to the front, and the office boy is doing his best! The Germans are evidently regaled with stories about poor French guns and bad ammunition just as we are about the German artillery. *Klad-*



"THE STORMING OF LIEGE."

Patriotic postcard circulating in Germany.

*deradatsch* suggests that had the notorious Mme. Caillaux used a French cannon instead of an American revolver,



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

GERMAN SATIRE ON FRENCH ARTILLERY.

"If Mme. Caillaux had used a French cannon instead of a Browning revolver, Calmette would still be alive."



Register and Leader.] [Des Moines.  
"BRAVE LITTLE JAPAN"(!?)



Amsterdammer.]

THE CUCKOO (MILITARISM) THROWS CIVILISATION, ARBITRATION AND PEACE OUT OF THE EUROPEAN NEST.



Evening Sun.] [New York.  
"BY ALLAH, I MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY."



WHILST YOU ARE HAMMERING AT THAT WALL, THERE'S A BIG FELLOW WALKING ACROSS YOUR PROPERTY.





*Amsterdammer.*]

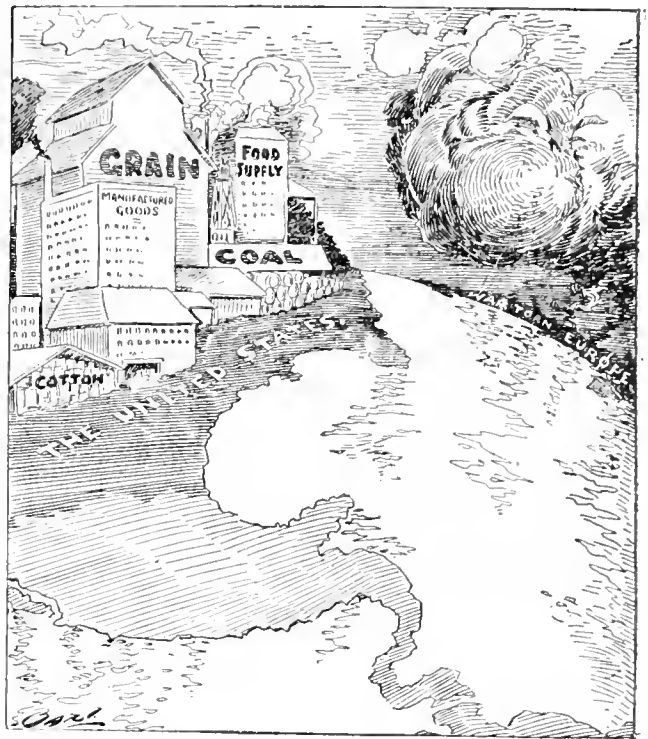
THE ALARM HAS GONE OFF. WHAT WILL HAPPEN NOW?

shows how splendidly Uncle Sam is helping all the belligerents by taking over the work of their diplomatists and



*Bulletin.*] WAR FINANCE. [Sydney.

N.S.W. TREASURER HOLMAN: "S'oright! They won't explode. I'll get 'nother bottle, pour it over 'em, put 'em out."



*Minneapolis Journal.*]

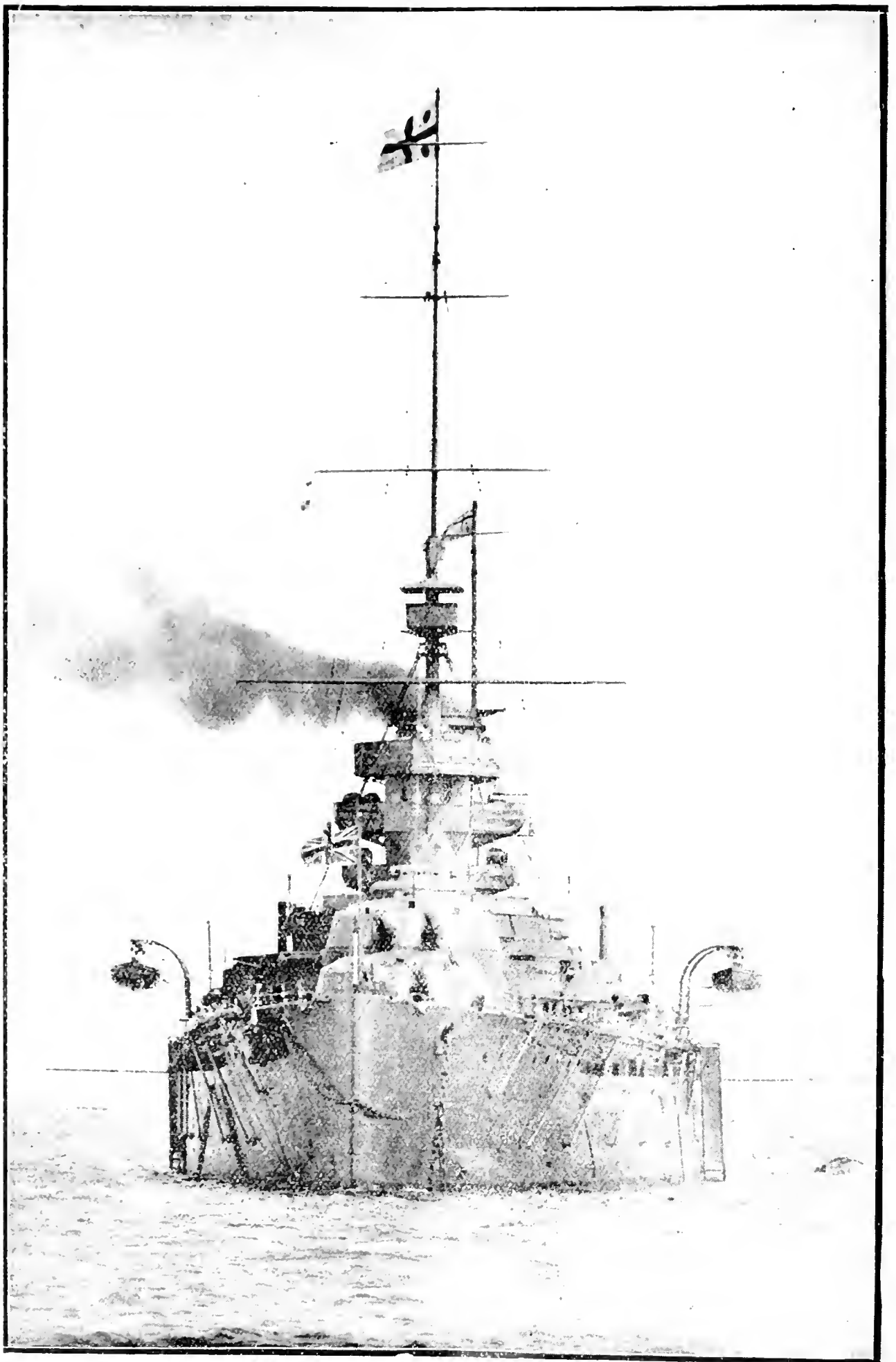
THE WORLD'S STORE HOUSE.

consuls everywhere. This naturally throws a great deal of extra labour on the representatives of the United States, but they are rising nobly to the task. Poor Holland is likely to learn to her cost what will happen after the alarm went off. *Hindi Punch* shows the Indian princes rallying to the aid of John Bull.



UP WITH HIM AGAIN!





ONE OF BRITAIN'S BULWARKS H.M. BATTLE-CRUISER "LION,"  
31 knots, 26,000 tons, 8 13.5 inch guns.



## ADMIRAL LORD FISHER.

"The frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy."

All who were in any way familiar with the sterling work and qualities of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, will deeply regret his resignation from the position of First Sea Lord. He worked his way up to the highest position in the navy by sheer merit, his royal blood hampering rather than helping him. Now, just when he is wanted most, absurd attacks made on his loyalty, because of his German parentage—he was naturalised in 1868, and married Queen Victoria's granddaughter in 1884—compel him to adopt the only course open to him under the circumstances. A popular feeling against him at this crisis would be fatal, and he nobly sacrifices himself rather than impair the efficiency of the navy he has himself largely created. All honour to him!

### THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

There was only one man who could fill his place as well or even better, and Mr. Churchill rightly turned to Admiral Lord Fisher, the greatest of all our naval men. Despite his age—he is now 73—Lord Fisher has an immense energy. When he was First Sea Lord (1904-10) I remember often seeing him at the Admiralty, long after everyone else had gone, working away into the night. Under his regime the Dreadnought era began. Wireless telegraphy was installed at the Admiralty, so that he could keep himself in direct touch with the British fleets wherever they might be. He reorganised the method of entry into the different grades of the navy, and arranged the new scheme of instruction. He "did" things, and left behind him a reputation for thoroughness of which any man might be proud.

### REORGANISER OF NAVY AND ARMY.

Not only did he reorganise the navy, he also reorganised the army! It is due to him, to Lord Escher, and to Lord Sydenham, that the British army is the

efficient weapon it has proved itself to be to-day. These three formed the Commission which had to advise upon the methods to be adopted to bring our army up to date. To them was entrusted the herculean task of cleansing the Augean stable of the War Office, and well they did their work. I need not go into the question here, but at that time, 1903, the Report of the War Commission, which had enquired into the army, showed to all the world what, before its investigation, had been known to comparatively few, that the British army, as an organisation, had hopelessly broken down. The fact that after three years' fighting we had by sheer force of numbers—450,000 Britons against 70,000 Boers—succeeded in compelling a decimated remnant of our foes to yield an enforced assent to the annexation of their devastated country, sufficed to conceal from the eyes of the unreflecting crowd the terribly tragic significance of the lessons of the war. That we profited by these is due in the first place to Lord Escher, who as a member of the War Commission of Enquiry had relentlessly dragged out the truth without the slightest mercy from generals, officers, and officials generally, and in the second to Lord Fisher and Lord Sydenham, his fellow-members on the Advisory Commission appointed later.

### "NEW MEASURES, NEW MEN."

The three Commissioners recommended drastic changes—"new measures, new men." The establishment of an Army Council, somewhat similar to the Board of Admiralty, to consist of four soldiers, two sailors, and the Secretary of State for War. The abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief. The appointment of an Inspector-General, whose duty it would be to inspect all the forces under the control of the Home Government, and report direct to the Secretary of State for War, with

a view of showing that the policy of the Army Council is being carried out. The Committee proposed, and the Government at once appointed a Secretariat as a permanent nucleus of the Defence Committee, whose duty it is to obtain information from different departments, give advice generally, and keep records in order to ensure continuity of policy. All the recommendations were adopted, and the result we see to day.

#### CAPTAIN FISHER AND MR. REGINALD BRETT

It is a curious coincidence that Lord Esher and Lord Fisher should have been associated in the rehabilitation of the army, for just twenty years before, as plain Captain Fisher and Mr. Brett, they were unknown to each other, associated in the rescue of the British navy from a condition which caused naval men to despair. A further extraordinary coincidence was that Mr. Arnold Forster, then not even in Parliament, was the original cause of my father, W. T. Stead, writing the "Truth About the Navy." For Mr. Forster, War Minister in 1903, appointed the Commission charged with the root and branch reform of the administration of the Army.

#### "THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NAVY."

People's memories are short, and a new generation knows little what it owes to a previous one, but it is well that it should be reminded now and again. I therefore quote what my father wrote on the subject in 1904:—

How comes it that the British Navy is in its present pre-eminent position?

I do not like to appear to be blowing my own trumpet, but I owe it to those who have supported me loyally and faithfully through all these years of bitter reproach, and contemptuously to recall the fact that I had more to do with the decision of this question at the crucial moment, when our destiny was in the balance than any living man.

Twenty years ago the navy had sunk below par; the Sea Lords were in despair, and the conviction that nothing could be done to compel the Gladstone Administration to restore the naval supremacy of Britain was universal in the service, and out of it.

When everyone despaired I did not despair. In the face of inherited prejudice, and in opposition to the inveterate dislike of my party chiefs, I took up the question in the "Pall Mall Gazette." I wrote "The Truth About the Navy," and the publication of

these articles began the regeneration of the British navy, and the restoration of our supremacy of the sea. It is a proud boast for a journalist to have to make, but the facts are beyond dispute. There are, at least, two men in the present Administration who are able to confirm the accuracy of this statement: the one, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of War, who made the appeal to which "The Truth About the Navy" was the response; the other is the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir John Fisher, without whose assistance, support, and encouragement, I never could have forced the hands of a reluctant Prime Minister, and overcome the opposition of Mr. Chamberlain and the anti-Imperialists of the Cabinet.

W. T. Stead always regarded the work he did for the navy at that time as one of the greatest achievements of his life, ranking indeed with his "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," which has saved thousands of innocent girls in Great Britain.

#### A NOTABLE ALLIANCE.

He never undertook to "do" things unless he could make absolutely certain of the facts he would require in the combat. In 1884 he had already made a name for himself in Great Britain as being an editor who put things through, so it is not surprising that Mr. Arnold Forster came to him and tried to enlist his help in bringing pressure to bear on the Gladstone Administration, to compel it to put the navy on a proper footing. Lord Esher, then Mr. Brett, was secretary to the War Minister, Lord Hartington. A close personal friend, he was able to give much of the information required, but only a naval expert could supply the particulars about the navy itself. Captain Fisher, of the *Excellent*, was the man who gave them. With the help of these two, and others in a lesser degree, W. T. Stead compiled so terrible an indictment of the navy as it then was, that the Gladstone Government had to eat its words—it had insisted that the navy was in good shape, and that not another penny could be spent on it to advantage—and at once set about putting its house in order. Captain Fisher and Mr. Brett helped independently of each other, and it was not until they were actually serving on the War Commission that Lord Fisher learned, quite by accident, that in the great struggle of 1884 he had had as

his most efficient ally in the War Office his colleague, Lord Esher.

That Lord Fisher recognised the debt the navy was under to my father I know. They were great friends, and the Admiral used to introduce him as "Mr Stead, the man who made our navy." It was in response to a request of my father's for his favourite motto that Fisher said, "The frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy."

He was immensely pleased when my father coined the phrase, "Two keels to one," and strongly supported his demand that for every battleship laid down by Germany two should be laid down by England. This attitude of W. T. Stead bothered his peace friends a good deal, but it was quite consistent with the efforts he made to bring about an *entente cordiale* between Germany and Great Britain. Shortly before his death he wrote:—

"TWO KEELS TO ONE."

"I have assiduously maintained that until such a world state comes into existence, it is necessary for Great Britain to maintain on an unassailable foundation the superiority of her naval power. I have crystallised this into a phrase in which I demand a standard of two keels to one, by which I mean that Great Britain's navy should be twice as large as that of the strongest European power. I have done this as much in the interests of Germany as in the interests of Great Britain. Without such a supreme fleet we should have no security for our national independence, and even our national existence. The maintenance of the two-to-one naval superiority has been the very cornerstone of the European State system since the battle of Trafalgar. She is now threatened by the German ambition to possess two keels to three, a proportion which, when we remember the much more extended area over which the British Government has to operate, would deprive us of that naval supremacy in the North Sea which it is of vital interest should be unassailable by any other power."

STRONG BRITISH NAVY ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE.

"I may be quite wrong — most pacifists believe that I am wrong—but I have always maintained, and maintain to this hour, the doctrine that you can do no greater dis-service to the cause of international peace than to weaken the British navy, and that if the British Empire is to continue to afford the international world state the most effective example of liberty with justice, of independent self-governing states united in fraternal union, each leaving the other to pursue its own destinies, securing for all the strength that comes from the co-operation of all, the British fleet must be maintained at a standard of two keels to one, whatever the cost may be. To have a weak navy is to invite attack, to lead your neighbours into temptation, and to remove the only security which we possess against a possible aggressor.

In January, 1904, my father wrote the following sketch of Lord, at that time Sir John, Fisher:—

W. T. STEAD ON FISHER.

Forty-nine years ago a little lad of twelve was admitted to the navy on board Nelson's old flagship "Victory." He passed an examination in the rule-of-three, and drank a glass of sherry with the officers. His name was duly entered in a book which is still extant in Portsmouth.

The naval career of Admiral Sir John Fisher had begun. He was the last midshipman received into the service by Admiral Sir William Parker, whose chief title to fame lies in the fact, duly recorded upon his tombstone at Winchfield, that he was the last of Nelson's captains.

By a curious coincidence, this boy, who entered the navy in 1854, was flying his flag as Admiral Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth dockyard when it was decided by the powers that be to lay up the "Victory," and to destroy, apparently from pure wantonness, the most famous naval relic of the glories of the British navy. Fortunately His Majesty intervened in time to prevent

this outrage upon the national sentiment of the country, and the "Victory" was saved. She is now in dry dock undergoing the repairs necessitated by the collision in which she was rammed by the obsolete ironclad "Neptune." The "Neptune," one of the most ill-fated vessels ever launched, was being towed by a German steamer to her destination in the ship knacker's yard in Germany, when, as if to avenge the insult, she snapped her hawser and bore down ram end on the port quarter of the "Victory." That famous vessel, which had weathered the storms of a hundred years, and had survived the broadsides of the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, was not destined to meet such an ignominious end as that of being rammed at anchor. The "Victory" may indeed be said to have begun a new career when she resumes her accustomed place as the pride and ornament of Portsmouth Harbour. She is not only being thoroughly overhauled in the dock, but the delighted visitor will find that a marvellous restoration has taken place: the ship will be fitted up from end to end so as to exactly reproduce her condition when Nelson from her quarter deck directed the fortunes of the fight.

Eighteen years ago, when I began my investigations into the state of the navy, I was told by those who knew the service from the top to the bottom that I would find no abler officer afloat or ashore than one Captain Fisher, who had commanded the "Inflexible," at the bombardment of Alexandria, and who was at that moment Captain of the "Excellent."

I sought an introduction to him, which I obtained with some difficulty, for the rules of the service against giving any information to the press were very strict. I used to go to Captain Fisher, like Nicodemus, at night time, meeting him at wayside railway stations, but found him wherever I met him always the same, one of the pleasantest, frankest and most clear-sighted of men. "Fisher," said an Admiral to me in those days, "is the one man we have got who can be compared to Nel-

son. If Britain were involved in a great naval war Fisher could achieve as great renown as that of Lord Nelson." His subsequent career has fully justified the confidence expressed in him by his superior officers.

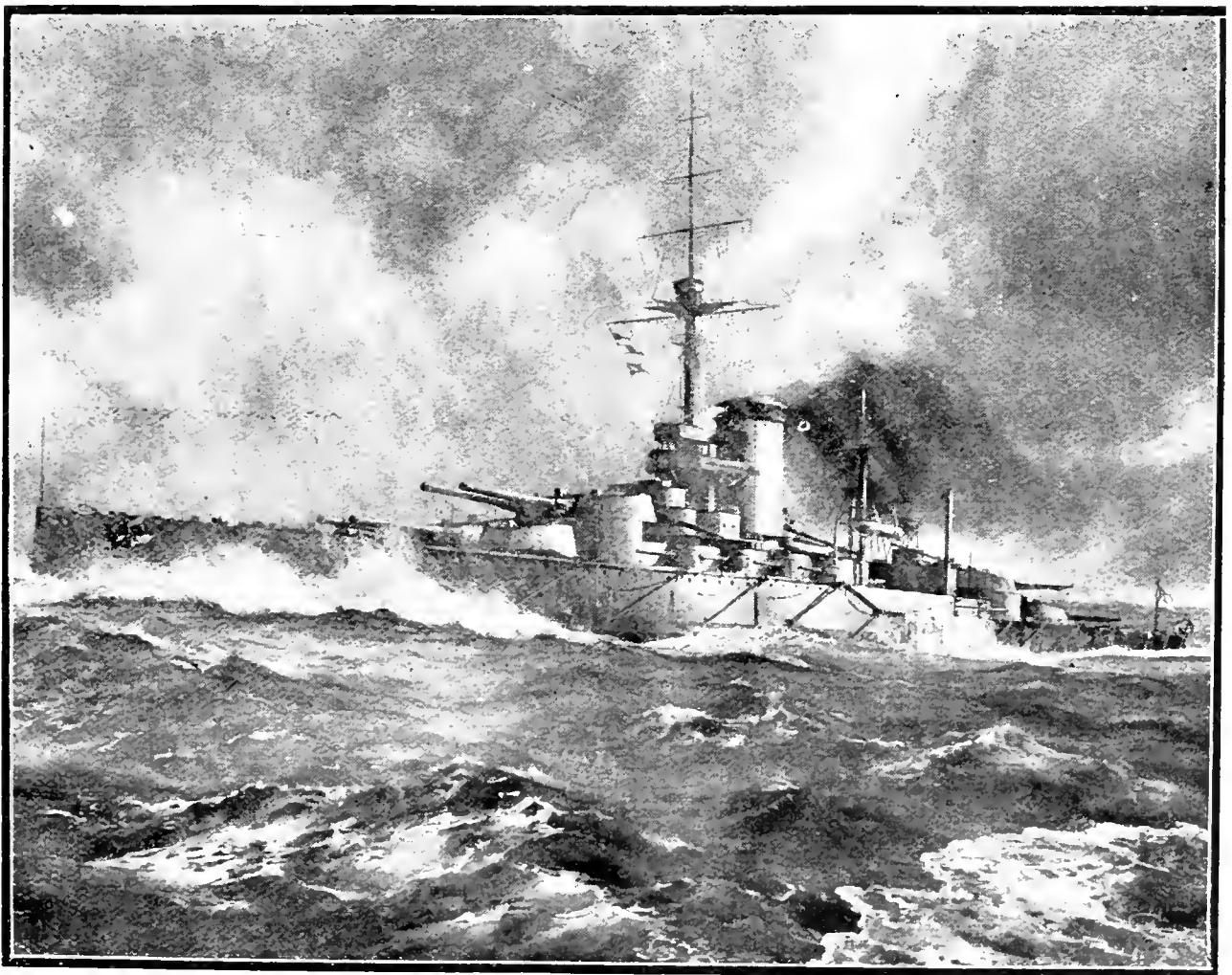
Admiral Fisher since then has commanded the Mediterranean Fleet, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is largely owing to the splendid state of efficiency of that fleet under his command that the peace of Europe was maintained in the critical years when the whole land fighting force of the Empire was absorbed in South Africa. He is a supreme type of modern naval officer at his best. Although sixty-two years of age, Admiral Fisher is in the full vigour of manhood, and as hearty a boy as he was in the days when he first joined the navy in the Crimean War. When he represented the navy at the Conference at the Hague, where he did admirable service, he was known as the "Dancing Admiral." And even now, when Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth Dockyard, he still thinks nothing of attending ten dancing parties in a fortnight, takes part in every dance, and does not go home till 3 o'clock in the morning. He is brimful of vigour, energy and buoyant vitality. But for all his devotion to the dance, no man is a keener student, nor has anyone a more masterly grasp of all the latest improvements in naval warfare.

He is a man born to command, who inspires confidence alike in his superiors and among his subordinates. Nelson, as may well be imagined, is the god of his idolatry. He is saturated in every fibre with the Nelsonian tradition. He has served his country on almost every naval station, he has been a Sea Lord at the Admiralty, and sooner or later will take his proper place as the First Sea Lord at Whitehall. On listening to his brilliant conversation, every sentence of which is double-shotted with wit and common sense, I have been constantly reminded of two men, who however diverse from each other and from him, nevertheless possess one great characteristic in common. Admiral Fisher, like Cecil Rhodes and General

Gordon, is passionately devoted to his country, and, like them, is vehemently impatient of all the mediocrities, who, shackled in red tape, exhaust all their energy in the mere detail of administration and have neither time nor capacity left for attending to the proper work of direction. Admiral Fisher is a holy terror to skulkers and shufflers, but he has an infinite faith in the capacity of education and discipline. "Give me a boy young enough," he declared, "and I can make anything out of him." For there is in him, as in all great leaders of men, an infinite faith in the latent potentiality of human nature. He is a born optimist, and contact with him kindles enthusiasm even among the dullards. Few men have so great a gift of forcible expression; his conversation

teems with apothegms. But there is a jovial geniality about him which makes everyone feel at their ease. If so be that it is necessary to call in the aid of a sailorman in order to advise as to the best method of reforming the administration of the War Office, no better choice could have been made than that of Admiral Fisher.

He enjoys to an almost unprecedented extent the confidence of his King and of his country, while as for the Navy, there would probably be a unanimous vote in the Service if all sailormen ashore and afloat were to be asked to vote as to what great sea captain of our time was best qualified to lead the Navy of Great Britain to victory in a great naval war.



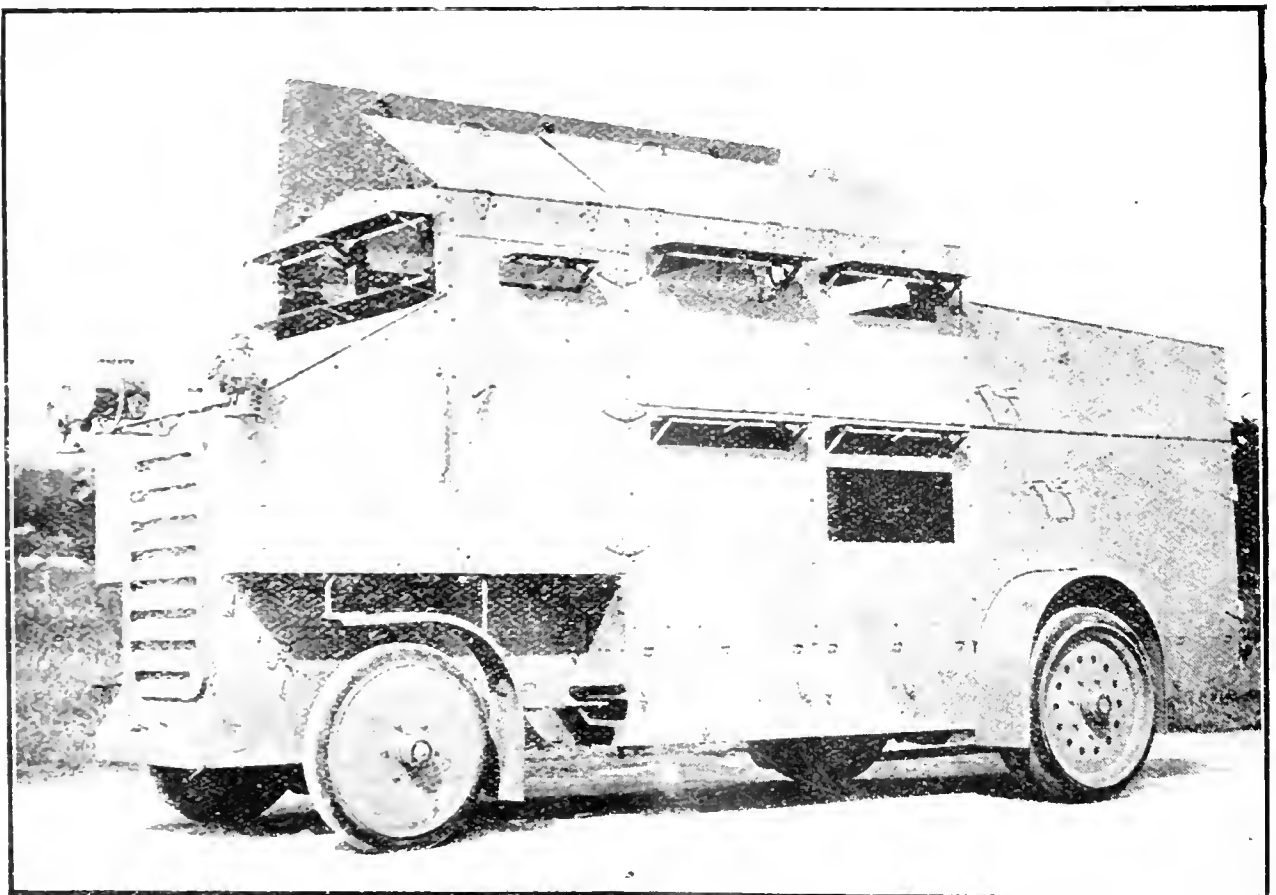
THE DREADNOUGHT "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

The first to be wholly driven by oil.





GERMAN GUNNERS PUSHING HEAVY GUNS THROUGH A MUDDY VEGETABLE FIELD.



A GERMAN ARMoured MOTOR CAR.

# CATECHISM ON THE WAR—IV.

## Q.—What is a Howitzer ?

A.—Its prototype is the ancient ballista of the Romans, a machine which hurled great stones in a mighty arc through the air, so that clearing the defending walls, they fell on the soldiers behind. That is to say, the attack came from above, whilst that of the catapult, the forerunner of the modern gun, came from the side. The howitzer of to-day is really a development of the mortar. It is a short piece of ordnance, designed, like the old ballista, to throw a heavy projectile so high into the air that it can reach objects behind cover, which would be quite safe from the ordinary high velocity gun.

## Q.—Does it Require a Heavy Charge ?

A.—In a great naval gun, an immense charge is used, which sends the shell at terrific speed, almost straight to its mark. In a howitzer, a comparatively small charge is needed, just enough to hurl a huge shell slowly through the air. It is not the speed of the shell which does the damage, but the bursting of the large amount of high explosive in the shell itself. As all a howitzer need do is to give a great shell a toss into the air, so to speak, it does not need to be a long or very powerful weapon, compared to a field or naval gun.

## Q.—What Does the German 16.5 inch Howitzer Weigh ?

A.—The answer to this question, and to many others about great guns and other new war weapons, will be found in "Stead's War Book, No. 3."

## Q.—What is a Mitrailleuse ?

A.—A breech-loading machine gun introduced in France just before the war of 1870-71. It consisted of a number of rifled barrels, generally 37. Although the name has been retained the piece itself has entirely changed. Our Maxim gun is really a mitrailleuse. The modern weapon fires from 500 to 700 shots a minute. The original fired, of course, only 37, and then had to be reloaded.

## Q.—How Many Machine Guns Go to a Thousand Men ?

A.—The British and French have two for every thousand rifles. The Germans have four, and have perfected steel-clad motor cars, with disappearing turrets, in which the machine gun is mounted. It is these moving forts which have given the Germans an advantage, and made up, to some extent, for the poor shooting of their infantry.

## Q.—What is a Monitor ?

A.—It is little more than a floating platform on which fairly powerful guns are mounted. It is used for river warfare, and, therefore, carries howitzers as well as naval guns. As it has usually to operate in shallow water, its draft is very slight, some four or five feet only. The Austrians have several on the Danube, but Great Britain had none. Fortunately though she was able to secure the three building in English yards for Brazil.

## Q.—Could a Submarine Attack a Monitor ?

A.—Not if the latter is in shallow water.\* The submarine has a diameter of at least 20 feet, and as she must be several feet below the surface of the water to manoeuvre unseen, it is obvious that she cannot attack, save in deep water, over fifty feet at least. This means that the monitors operating in the shallow coast of Belgium were quite safe from her attack. For further particulars about submarines, etc., see "Stead's War Book, No. 3."

## Q.—Does the Kiel Canal Freeze in Winter ?

A.—Yes, but it is kept clear of ice by special breakers, so can always be used for traffic.

## Q.—How Long is the Suez Canal ?

A.—Just about a hundred miles. It is a sea level canal with no locks. Seventy-five miles of it were excavated, the remaining 25 miles passing through shallow lakes, which only required deepening.

## Q.—Is It a Government Undertaking ?

A.—No, it was made and is owned by a private company. When, however,

the Khedive Ismail was very hard up, Lord Beaconsfield purchased his shares for £4,000,000, and thus secured control of the Canal. The total cost of making it was only £10,000,000. The old route round the Cape, from London to Bombay, was 11,220 miles, though the Canal it is only 6332. It takes sixteen hours to pass through from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

**Q. Who Does Egypt Belong To?**

A. Nominally it is part of Turkey, and is ruled over by the Khedive, who recognises the Sultan as his Overlord. Actually it is a British Protectorate. It will now be formally annexed to the British Empire. Great Britain, when she first occupied Egypt, formally undertook to evacuate it at the first opportunity. Her failure to do so was at one time much resented by France.

**Q. What is the Size of the British Field Army?**

A. 100,000 men divided into six divisions. Only 120,000 are actual combatants.

**Q. What is a Division?**

A. It is one of the six parts into

which the field army is divided. It is complete in itself, numbers 15,000 to 16,000 fighting men. It consists of infantry (three brigades), field artillery (15 guns), howitzer batteries (12 pieces), a heavy battery (6 guns), mounted infantry (two companies), engineers, ammunition and supply column, and the like, four brigades of cavalry, four horse batteries.

**Q. How Many Men Are There In a Battalion?**

A. The war footing in the British army is 904 rifles. Four battalions go to one infantry brigade.

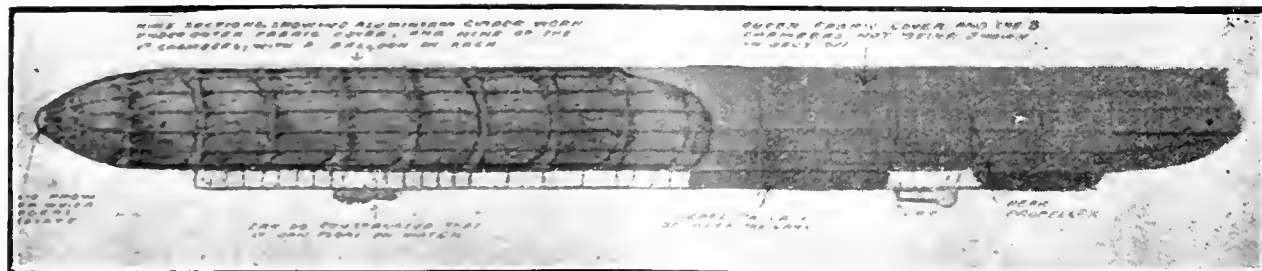
**Q. What is a Squadron?**

A. A squadron of cavalry consists of 177 men. Three squadrons go to a regiment, and three regiments to a brigade. A cavalry division has four brigades.

**Q.—What is a Battery?**

A. On a war footing every battery has six guns. A battery of horse artillery has 165 men, of field artillery 157. The gunners in the latter are carried on the gun carriages, in the former are mounted for rapid movement.

*Lack of space prevents our giving a longer catechism this month, but the questions and answers originally prepared for these pages and dealing with weapons which are being "tried out" in this war for the first time will be found in "Steel's War Book, No. 3," entitled "New War Weapons." It will be sent post free to any reader for 3d.*



# THE COST OF THE WAR.

## HOW EUROPE'S FINANCIERS FORESAW AND PREPARED FOR IT.

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE.

Three incidents in European financial history since 1911 illustrate how definitely the Powers have been preparing for war. As we look back at them we wonder why the world has been overwhelmed with surprise and terrorised by the sudden oncoming of the conflict.

In 1905 Germany was all but mobilised against France. The money lords in London, Paris and Vienna stepped between the rival nations and the Algeiras conference patched up their differences. Again in 1911 Morocco was the sore point between Germany and France, and the Kaiser upset Europe by his "sword-rattling" speech. The affair of the "Panther" caused the British lion to growl. Germany was then much over-extended in all of the international money markets. It has been estimated that she was conducting 90 per cent. of her commercial affairs on borrowed money. This figure is probably much exaggerated. But certainly she owed several hundred millions to Paris and nearly as much to London. New York was then, too, a large creditor, and so was Russia.

### HEAVY PERSONAL TAXES IN GERMANY.

Quietly Paris began drawing down her balances in Berlin. London and New York followed. German bankers were startled, and made protest, but their loans were called from all directions. Then they tried to borrow in those countries politically hostile to them, and offered high rates of interest to attract the American market. But the lenders were in concert on this one point, that no funds would be advanced without the personal guarantee of the Kaiser that they would be used for "legitimate purposes"; that is, not against the lenders. A little later when

the German bankers were asked by Emperor William if they were in a condition to meet the chances of war they were obliged to respond in the negative. Then came the famous command: "Gentlemen, when I next call on you I shall expect you to be ready." This is the first suggestion that war was brewing.

Two years later rumours of war loans in Germany began to filter through the money markets of the Continent, and Prussian bonds began to decline. In the midst of a congestion of investments unparalleled in recent times, and with government securities in every part of the world lower than during this generation, a huge Prussian loan was precipitated, and it failed. The proceeds of this loan were, in large part, to meet the cost of the new military programme that had recently been promulgated. Subsequent to this fiasco there was proposed a tax on capital and incomes for the expenses of the army so onerous that only an impending war could have justified it. This laid an impost on all incomes of both sexes as low as £50 per annum and on all fortunes from £500 upwards. Kings and princes were taxed in the same ratio as clerks and small storekeepers. The Kaiser on his personal fortune of £7,000,000 had to pay a tax of £100,000, and on his income of £700,000 an 8 per cent. tax of £56,000. So his contribution to the war chest was nearly £160,000. The Krupps are said to have been assessed £600,000.

Economists agree that a tax on capital is a dangerous financial expedient, and only warranted by extreme conditions. France, Spain and Austria have all tried it in revolutionary times. That Germany should have come to it as re-

cently as last January, when the law went into effect, was the second incident plainly showing that one portion of Europe, at least, was manoeuvring for war.

#### THE FRENCH BOND ISSUE.

The third suggestion of war came from Paris. The new military service laws in France were favourably reported in July, 1913, about a week after similar enactments had been made in Germany. The French Cabinet was at its wits' end how to finance the tremendous new military budget, as investment markets were sluggish and the portfolios of Paris bankers were filled with the IOU's of the Balkan states and with rapidly depreciating securities of Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. The utter inability of Paris to float a government loan of 40,000,000 to £50,000,000 was obvious. Economic conditions ruling then were sufficient without the Socialists' opposition to defeat such a flotation. Pending at that time in Europe were loans aggregating £300,000,000. Of those assigned to Paris alone 50 per cent., or £70,000,000, were to repair the ravages of war in the Balkans or to augment armaments on the Continent.

It was only when in her desperation Paris, by government order, closed her doors to all foreign loans, thus throwing away her proud title of "banker of the nations" held since the Boer war, that she was able to meet her pressing domestic needs. The Viviani Ministry practically duplicated the plan of its predecessor in proposing an issue of £72,000,000 3½ per cent. bonds, redeemable in twenty five years in distinction to the perpetual 3 per cent. rentes, and subject to a 4 per cent. income tax. I was in Paris when preparations for this loan were going on, and found there none of the enthusiasm for it that I had witnessed before the "wickets" of the great credit banks of France when other loans were being offered. It has since been announced that the loan was many times over-subscribed; but it appears likely that the government gave strong underwriting support. The French public was not keen to pay additional war taxes.

#### EXPEDIENTS OF OTHER NATIONS.

While Germany and France have been preparing against the day when ambassadors should be peremptorily dismissed, other members of European alliances have not failed to see the trend of events and be forehanded. In June, a year ago, we read what seemed then to be blustering words from the Belgian Premier, but which were instead prophetic. In announcing the government's intention to raise £12,000,000 for military expenses he said, "We do not intend meekly to supply again a battleground for Europe. In the event of the breaking out of war Antwerp will be found an impregnable fortress."

Only a fortnight before the Archduke of Austria-Hungary was assassinated, the Russian Minister of Finance had informed the Budget Committee of the Duma that his country in the next five years must spend £750,000,000 for the army and navy. This year's budget for military and naval defence was £100,000,000. In the period since 1908 approximately £500,000,000 had been expended for similar purposes. This does not include the cost of those strategic railroads to the German frontier, of which Russia is so much in need, to meet the capacity of the Germans, who have three times as many railway lines available for mobilisation purposes as has the Czar. Austria has a mobilisation capacity at the Russian frontier twice as great as that of her adversary.

As we know, Great Britain has been building Dreadnoughts and maintaining her balance of naval power, out of the pockets of the British taxpayers, who have been squeezed a little harder each year and have cursed a little louder at the unfairness of imposts on income.

Not so palpable a war measure as the loans described has been the bolstering up of the gold reserves of the great European banks in the last three years. There was some cause for this apart from financial strategy working with militarism. When it was explained as an economic necessity to meet the new competition for gold by India, China and South America, the world at large let it go at that. There were times even



then when it was difficult to understand why Paris was paying such a price for American gold when she had the largest hoard of it in the Bank of France's history, or why the yellow bars took such circuitous routes as they did in going from New York to Berlin.

In consonance, therefore, with loans for war has been the addition to the gold reserves of Continental Europe. These are now £100,000,000 greater than in 1911, when the Kaiser commanded his bankers to prepare. A large percentage of this gain has taken place in the past eighteen months.

So far as is known Germany is the only one of the nations at war that has a specific war fund. The famous fortress at Spandau is said to contain £6,000,000 in gold, to be employed solely for war's needs. This would not finance the routine requirements of an army such as the German Empire can put in the field for more than a fortnight; but its instant availability in case of unexpected attack would make it of double value.

#### EMERGENCY MEASURES.

Governments, like corporations and individuals, have a way of anticipating loans and of creating floating debts against them, so the proceeds are absorbed in paying off old bills and not in establishing reserves against future requirements. Undoubtedly a large portion of the capital secured by Europe in recent years for naval and military purposes has by this time been translated into the fixed forms of battleships, fortresses, cannon, guns, aeroplanes and a multitude of minor agencies through which troops are mobilised and cared for when on active service. Even before England declared war on Germany the House of Commons had voted her £105,000,000 for "emergency purposes," and two days later £100,000,000 more was granted by the British Parliament. These two items increased the national debt by about 28 per cent. The first of seventy-seven emergency bills authorised by the Reichstag—immediately after war on Russia, France and England was declared—was for a loan of £265,000,000, an amount which,

in itself, exceeded by 10 per cent. the existing debt of Germany and added 30 per cent. to the outstanding debt of the German Empire. France would like to borrow £40,000,000 in the United States, but the State Department has indicated that it would not be good politics to encourage this desire. A credit of £108,000,000, as a war fund has been authorised by the French State Council.

#### WHO WILL BEAR THE BURDENS?

Obviously the costs of war must be borne by the man with property or a going business and by the wage-earner. The latter can adjust his month-to-month expenses so that the tax on him will be relatively small, as war chests in war time are usually lined by receipts from taxes on spirits, beer, tobacco, tea, coffee, and other non-essentials, as well as on documents and contracts with which the man with small income has little to do. Germany is already proposing a severe tax on all property in excess of £1,500,000. Another unique German scheme which can hardly be credited is to commandeer the savings-bank deposits of the Empire, estimated to be worth £800,000,000, and use them as a war fund, giving depositors government interest-bearing script in payment. This would obviate the necessity of a loan, but it might be found difficult for the banks to produce that amount of currency on demand. In order to do so they would have to liquidate their securities. This is impossible in these times of "moratoria," and closed stock exchanges. The savings-bank and postal deposits of the fighting nations are about £1,800,000,000.

To fight the Boers, England issued £200,000,000 in consols. She has recently been buying back at 70 some of the bonds which she placed at a premium. Even this huge sum was not sufficient, and extra taxes had to be imposed. In the Russo-Japanese war Japan, between March and November, 1905, issued £85,000,000 in war loans, of which London took £31,500,000; New York, 28,300,000; Berlin, £13,200,000; and Paris, £12,000,000. It is an interesting fact that Japan was able to

float a loan at a lower rate at the end of the war, which had enormously increased her national debt and placed a mortgage on her remunerative government tobacco monopoly, than when she first started to fight Russia. In the same war Russian attempts at loans were failures, as they always seemed unhappily to coincide with some reverse in Manchuria or on the seas. The Balkan Allies and Turkey have so far failed to pay the indebtedness they incurred in the bloody wars of 1912-13. Before Austria gave her ultimatum to Serbia both countries were prostrated industrially and financially.

War always brings out the fact that the resources of individuals are far greater than suspected, and that wonderful vitality underlies what may seem impoverished surfaces. Witness Mexico in the past two years, ridden by revolution, 60 per cent. of her transportation system out of commission, all but one of her eastern ports and gateways for commerce closed, and agriculture and mining abandoned in the northern states, and still supporting a great army with every money market of the world opposed to her. Bismarck never believed that France could pay the £200,000,000 indemnity in 1871; but from every stocking in the Empire came a tithe, and the debt was liquidated in a few months. If the figures presented by the American Society for Thrift are approximately correct, the people of the United States spend each year for intoxicants, soft drinks, tobacco, candy, chewing gum, automobiles, theatres, moving pictures and other extravagances, the sum of £800,000,000. This is about what different economists have reckoned to be the total cost of the present European war. Europeans are not so careless of their money as Americans, but they are not 50 per cent. more thrifty. The population of the nations engaged in war is four times that of the United States. So, if we estimate that 25 per cent. of all males may be drawn into the struggle, and the earning capacity of another 25 per cent. be affected

by it, we can see where enforced economy would supply the reserves for many war bills.

The cost of war does not stop with the countries waging it. There is now before the Congress at Washington a series of taxation measures to relieve the United States from embarrassment due to the sudden stop to customs revenues. Of the American import trade of £370,000,000, as much as £100,000,000 is with nations directly or closely involved in the war. A large part of this commerce is in the highest tariff-yielding articles. It is believed therefore, that taxes will have to be imposed on American tax-payers to the amount of £20,000,000, as a minimum to help defray the cost of the war abroad.

The public debt of the countries at war and the debt per capita follows:

|                                   | Public Debt.   | Debt per Capita. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| France ... ..                     | £1,256,600,000 | £31              |
| United Kingdom ...                | 700,000,000    | 16               |
| Russia ... ..                     | 910,000,000    | 6                |
| Belgium... ..                     | 152,000,000    | 20               |
| Germany, including Prussia ... .. | 1,000,000,000  | 15               |
| Austria-Hungary ..                | 750,000,000    | 16               |

The wealth of these same countries, to be drawn on to meet the cost of war, according to latest figures, is:

|                                   | National Wealth. | Wealth per Capita. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| France ... ..                     | £13,000,000,000  | £325               |
| United Kingdom...                 | 16,000,000,000   | 360                |
| Russia ... ..                     | 8,000,000,000    | 50                 |
| Belgium ... ..                    | 1,800,000,000    | 247                |
| Germany, including Prussia ... .. | 12,100,000,000   | 186                |
| Austria-Hungary...                | 5,000,000,000    | 100                |

The nations of the Triple Entente have an aggregate wealth of £39,000,000,000, to which may be added the moral support of Italy and Portugal, with a combined wealth of £4,500,000,000. The members of the Triple Alliance, or Dual Alliance, as it turns out to be, have a national reserve wealth behind them of £17,100,000,000.



A SQUADRON OF COSSACKS ON THE MARCH.

# Armies of the Combatants Compared.

BY T. LOTHROP STODDARD.

The idea underlying all modern Continental armies is universal military service—that compulsory instruction of every able-bodied citizen which has resulted in the “Nation in Arms.” In itself this idea is very old. It prevailed in the city-states of Ancient Greece and in the Roman Republic. But throughout the Middle Ages it almost dropped out of sight, while the subsequent rise of despotic monarchies apparently gave it its death-blow. At the close of the eighteenth century European armies were invariably small bodies of highly-trained professional soldiers (largely foreign mercenaries), officered by noblemen inspired by feudal loyalty to their royal over-lord, the King. Such an army was pre-eminently the “King’s Own”; it was quite out of touch with the nation at large whose chief military contribution in peace or war was the payment of taxes for the support of the King’s army.

The French Revolution gave this military system its death-blow, and laid the foundation for the existing order of things. With the overthrow of the French Crown the old “King’s army” went to pieces, but since France was assailed by all Europe she was forced to improvise an army or die. The army

was found through the new principle of the “levée en masse”—the rising of the nation to resist the invader. The levée en masse produced enormous masses of men, entirely untrained, of course, but full of fanatical courage, and since their opponents were small armies of professional soldiers too valuable to be rashly risked by generals possessing no adequate reserve forces, the French succeeded in beating off their enemies, and when a campaign or two had turned these raw levies into veteran soldiers, the vast French armies overran all Europe. True, the levée en masse had to be supplemented by the “conscription” (the taking of a certain percentage of available men by lot) yet even under the First Empire the French armies were more “national” than the old “King’s armies” had ever been.

## PRUSSIAN SYSTEM—“THE NATION IN ARMS.”

However, neither the levée en masse nor the conscription produced the “nation in arms” of the present day. The volunteer or conscript of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Empire became in his turn a professional soldier and the exempted majority of the nation remained as untrained and un-

military as before. The next step toward the modern system was taken by Prussia. In the eighteenth century Prussia had been Europe's military teacher, and possessed the most perfect "King's army" of the day. But the war with Napoleon in 1806 revealed the helplessness of the old order in face of the new French system. Once beaten at Jena, there were no reserves to reform the shattered army, and resistance absolutely collapsed. However, in the very depth of her humiliation Prussia found her salvation. Napoleon had limited the Prussian army to the merely nominal figure of 42,000 men, but the Prussians cleverly turned the difficulty by making this small force consist largely of officers and under-officers, passing the entire youth of the country through the ranks in quick relays of intensive training, while at the same time possessing in the abnormally large number of officers and subalterns the permanent framework of a large army whenever the trained privates should be recalled from civil life to the colours. Here at last was the germ of that short-term, universal military service which has produced the modern "nation in arms."

Nevertheless, nearly half a century was to elapse before the new system came into general use. The importance of the Prussian innovation was not realised by other nations, while in military matters as in everything else the political reaction following Napoleon's overthrow brought about a partial return to eighteenth century conditions. The "nation in arms" had a very uncongenial sound to absolute monarchs menaced by popular discontent; accordingly, long-service professional armies again became the rule, even Prussia showing no signs of military progress for some time. But the troubled period after 1848 and the cry for German Unity spurred Prussia to action, and under the guidance of that brilliant galaxy of military talent personified by Von Roon and Moltke, Prussia perfected the system which in essence prevails to the present hour.

The proposition of the "nation in arms" once assumed as a theoretical

necessity, three problems were bound up with its successful realisation. These were: 1) Classification for future military service of the trained citizens returned to civil life; 2) their rapid assemblage at the required moment; (3) their effective handling upon the theatre of hostilities. These three problems are best summed up in the words "Reserve," "Mobilisation," and "General Staff."

#### THE "THREE-LINE" RESERVE SYSTEM.

The Reserve problem is clearly the first for solution. Here is the entire able-bodied citizenship of a large state liable to military service during a long period of years—generally between the ages of twenty and forty-five. How does this work out in practice? The first step is self-evident. Every year all the able-bodied young men of twenty are called to the colours and pass a certain length of time (generally two or three years), in acquiring their military training. Thereafter they return to civil life. It is obvious that in course of time millions of trained men may be available in case of war. But it is equally obvious that they should be recalled for war-service not en masse but by degrees, with due regard for maximum military fitness and minimum disorganisation of the social and economic fabric of society.

All this was worked out by the Prussians in their generally adopted "three-line" system of "Active Reserve," "Landwehr" and "Landsturm." The Active Reserve is composed of those citizens only two or three years out of their military service. In war-time these join their old regiments of the peace-army at once, and since these regiments always possess an abnormally large proportion of officers and under-officers, the army which takes the field immediately after the outbreak of war is automatically doubled without being diluted, since the framework is fully equal to the increase in the ranks, while the reservists have not had time to lose the knack of their military duties. The next step is the calling out of the "Landwehr," or second line—citizens in the prime of life, generally about equal in numbers to the field army. These

second-line reservists have already been enrolled in separate Landwehr regiments, with their own framework of officer and under-officers. They are at first used exclusively for garrison duty, guarding communications, etc., although after they have got into shape many of them are sent to the front to repair the wastage of the field army. The third line, or "Landsturm," is not called out except as a last resort. It is obvious that these men of middle life, with settled positions and large families, will be relatively incapable of performing good military service, while their call to the colours will produce the greatest hardship and disorganisation in the civil life of the nation. In any event they are used only for home duty.

#### REGIONAL MOBILISATION

Having thus organised and classified a nation's trained citizenship, the next step is to assemble it in the hour of peril. This process is known as "mobilisation." Applying as it does to millions of individuals scattered over the whole country, mobilisation is naturally an extremely complex and delicate affair, yet rapid mobilisation is absolutely necessary, for since modern warfare has become more and more a matter of initial crushing blows followed up relentlessly to the end, it is quite plain that the nation which mobilises more quickly and smoothly than its opponent is already half assured of victory. The key to the riddle was found by the Prussians in their "regional army-corps" system, whereby the army is divided into army corps, each corps permanently located in a certain region and recruiting therefrom. This works well in both peace and war. The youth does his military service near home, mobilisation generally finds the reservist within call of his barracks, and everyone goes to war surrounded by comrades of his own kind. The chief military objection to regional mobilisation is the possibility of a smaller but long-service professional army smashing suddenly into the midst of the process, but as all the Continental states to-day have the same system, this objection is of no practical importance. After mobilisation comes "con-

centration," or the transport of the assembled army corps to the theatre of hostilities and their junction therein as an articulated fighting machine. To-day this is largely a railroad problem, and strategic railway lines cover the map of Europe.

#### THE GENERAL STAFF.

The third problem solved by the Prussian theorists of the mid-nineteenth century was raised by the enormous size of modern armies and by the extensive area of battlefields consequent upon the introduction of long-range rifles and artillery. Only a century ago the commander-in-chief, seated upon an adjacent hill, could overlook and direct the whole course of a battle. This has now become impossible. Accordingly, to ensure smooth co-ordination, the directing group of officers must be previously trained, not merely to think, but to *feel* alike, so that a few broad general orders will ensure harmonious development of a major operation extending over a wide theatre of action. This has been effected by the "General Staff," the keystone of the modern edifice of war.

Such are the three solutions which enabled the Prussians to crush the old long-service, professional armies of Austria and France in 1866 and 1870, together with the French "levée en masse" of 1871. Prussia thereupon became the military schoolmaster of Europe, exactly as she had done a century before, after the victories of Frederick the Great. All the Continental armies are to-day patterned on the Prussian model, albeit they differ sufficiently in numbers, composition and organisation to warra it a brief comparative analysis.

#### ARMY STATISTICS.

Before proceeding to our detailed examination of the various European military establishments, one word of explanation seems necessary. The press just now is full of statistics giving the impression that nearly 20,000,000 soldiers are engaged in the present struggle. Now the true figures are tremendous enough, but they are certainly far below the current "estimates." There is no doubt that the contending nations pos-

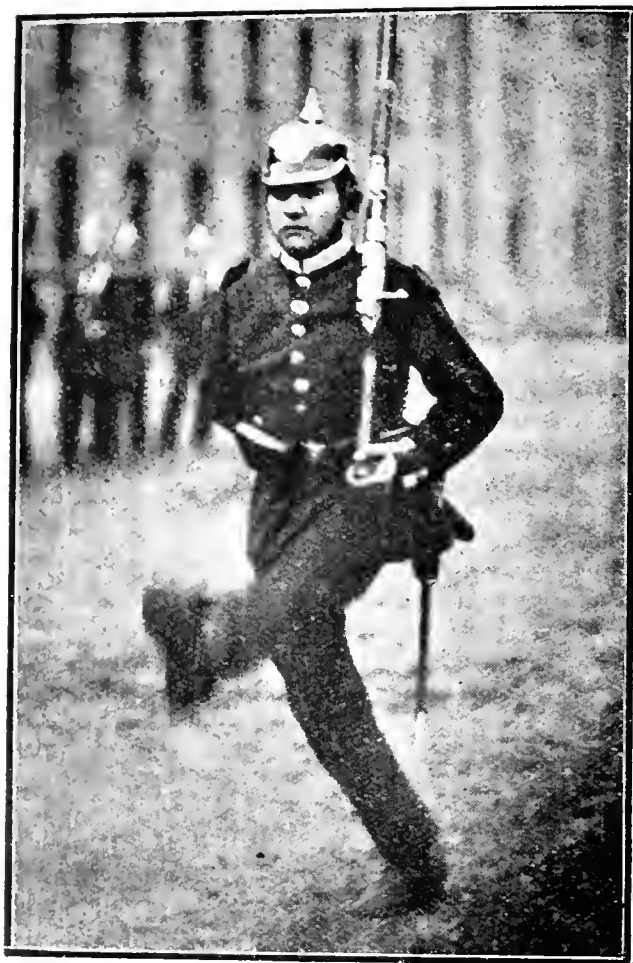


less 20,000,000 able-bodied men, all of whom might ultimately see service should the war prove to be of long duration. But the frightful economic strain involved in the present conflict, together with the very nature of modern warfare itself combine to make a European war extending over two or three years a highly improbable contingency. Everything points to the conclusion that this struggle will be decided in one or, at most, two campaigns. It has, therefore, seemed advisable to give only the net figures of trained troops available for field service during this period.

We must never forget that modern warfare is a highly technical science demanding expert knowledge of those engaged in its pursuit. Its very instruments are useless in unskilled hands. To train even a private soldier is a process of months, especially in the cavalry and artillery branches, while the production of capable officers and under-officers requires years. Furthermore, modern warfare has become to such an extent a matter of artillery practice and the consumption of these slowly produced objects is so rapid that the size of an army is practically restricted by its quota of gun batteries and reserve material. When we add the complications of transport, for the feeding and supply of these vast masses of men, we can readily see the practical limitations imposed upon the size of field armies. Every military expert knows that to send hosts of half-trained infantry, commanded by virtually untrained officers and without the proper proportion of cavalry, artillery and allied technical branches, would be the sending of so many lambs to the slaughter. And since this is an experts' war, such blunders will assuredly not take place. With these preliminary remarks in mind, let us begin with the common archetype—the German army.

#### GERMANY'S EFFECTIVE MILITARY STRENGTH.

During the last few years the German army has been greatly strengthened, but not to such an extent as to make the theoretical universal military service a matter of actual practice. Germany's



THE FAMOUS GERMAN GOOSE STEP.

great population of nearly 70,000,000 gives her a superfluity of men, and only half the able-bodied youth of the Empire actually do service with the colours, the other half being assigned to the so-called "Ersatz-Reserve," where they get a light militia training. In war time, however, these "Ersatz" reservists are called up, the younger to the active army regimental depots to be drilled like ordinary recruits for service in the field, the rest apportioned according to age among the Landwehr regiments or in the Landsturm. This assures Germany a plentiful supply of recruits in the critical period of two or three months after the beginning of war without the disorganisation of the Landwehr units by drafts for decimated field regiments. The peace strength of the German field army (deducting permanent garrison, units, depot troops, etc.) is about 800,000, with 650,000 active reservists called to the colours at once and with 400,000 young, able-bodied Ersatz reservists training in the regimental depots.

and fit for service in a short time. The Landwehr is subdivided into two "bans," according to age, each ban numbering about 600,000. The trained portion of the Landsturm, some 400,000 strong, consisting of men between thirty-nine and forty-five years of age, would be fairly effective for home guard and garrison duty. The untrained portion, slightly more numerous, would probably not be called out in any event. Here, then, in round numbers, is the effective military strength of Germany:—

|                                                                                |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Field Army</b> (peace strength and active reserves) ... ..                  | 1,450,000 |
| <b>Ersatz Recruits</b> (available for active service in a short time) ...      | 400,000   |
| <b>Landwehr</b> (1st ban) (fit for field work after a time if necessary)... .. | 600,000   |
| Total effective field forces...                                                | 2,450,000 |
| <b>Landwehr</b> (2nd ban) (for garrison and covering duty) ... ..              | 600,000   |
| <b>Landsturm</b> (trained) (for garrison and home duty only) ... ..            | 400,000   |
| Grand total effective forces...                                                | 3,450,000 |

#### AUSTRIA'S THREE-FOLD ORGANISATION.

Turning next to Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, we find a state of things very different from the highly unified German military machine. The peculiar constitution of the Dual Monarchy is reflected in its army. Austria-Hungary has, in fact, three separate military establishments: the common Imperial-Royal army ("Kaiserliche - Koenigliche"), the Austrian "Landwehr," and the Hungarian "Honved." These last two terms must not be confused with the German Landwehr, or 2nd reserves. In the Dual Monarchy the annual classes coming up for military training are apportioned among the three establishments and ever after remain subject to service only in the particular establishment to which they have been originally assigned, each establishment having its own reserve organisation. The result of all this is a highly complex system which makes mobilisation both slow and difficult. Fortunately for the striking power of Austria-Hungary, the Imperial-Royal army is far stronger than the other two establishments put together, its peace strength being 340,000 effective, whereas the "Landwehr" and

"Honved" number only 48,000 and 36,000 respectively. As no official figures of reserves or Landsturm are published, the war strength of Austria-Hungary is somewhat problematical. The best estimates of the effective field army are somewhat as follows:

|                                                                           |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Imperial-Royal Army</b> (with reserves) ... ..                         | 600,000   |
| <b>"Landwehr" and "Honved"</b> (with reserves) ... ..                     | 230,000   |
| <b>Ersatz Reserves</b> , etc. (available for active service later) ... .. | 220,000   |
| Total effective field forces...                                           | 1,050,000 |

#### UNIVERSAL SERVICE IN FRANCE.

Having thus considered the fighting power of Germany and Austria-Hungary, let us now examine the military strength of their opponents. First of all, France. The stationary population of the Republic (to-day only 39,600,000) has made France the classic example of absolutely universal military service. France's desperate efforts to maintain a field army as large as that of her German neighbour have resulted in the enrolment of every Frenchman not positively unfit for military service. Indeed, even men with slight physical defects are required to serve in the non-combatant branches of the army. In principle the German three-line reserve system is in force, though with a different classification. The Landwehr and Landsturm are here combined into the so-called "Territorial Army," with a complete organisation of its own, the Landwehr classes composing the Territorial first-line, the Landsturm classes forming the Territorial reserve. Another point to be noted is that since France possesses a large colonial empire, she maintains a distinct colonial army of the old professional type, it being composed of long-service troops, obtained mainly through voluntary enlistment and consisting of vigorous men in the prime of life.

These "regulars" seasoned by actual foreign service, should prove of high fighting power, since the long-service regular, man for man, is normally superior to the ordinary short-term citizen soldier. Again, in addition to this white colonial force, France possesses a considerable native army re-



A FRENCH INFANTRYMAN.  
(Note long bayonet and uniform red trousers and cap.)

cruited among the Arab-Berbers of Algeria and the war-like blacks of Senegal. The white colonial army numbers 47,000, the native troops 93,000, but it is evident that not much more than half of these forces could be spared from the colonies for European service.

The effective fighting strength of France is therefore as follows:

|                                                                        |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Peace Establishment</b> (metropolitan army) ... ..                  | 800,000   |
| <b>Reserves</b> (active, available at once) ... ..                     | 500,000   |
| <b>Colonial and Native Troops</b> (for European service) ... ..        | 80,000    |
| <hr/>                                                                  |           |
| Total field army immediately available ... ..                          | 1,380,000 |
| <b>Reserves</b> (2nd line) (fit for field work if necessary) ... ..    | 600,000   |
| <hr/>                                                                  |           |
| Total effective field forces...                                        | 1,980,000 |
| <hr/>                                                                  |           |
| <b>Territorial Army</b> (active). (for garrison and covering duty) ... | 500,000   |
| <b>Territorial Reserves</b> (trained) (for home duty only) ... ..      | 300,000   |
| <hr/>                                                                  |           |
| Grand total effective forces...                                        | 2,780,000 |

RUSSIA'S SLOW MOBILISATION.

From France let us turn to Russia. Certainly, at first sight, the eastern member of the Triple Entente looks formidable enough to meet both Germany and Austria-Hungary single-handed. Russia's vast population of nearly 180,000,000, together with her huge size, covering one-sixth of the entire land surface of the globe, apparently imply overwhelming armies of soldiers. However, as a matter of fact, the very vastness of the Russian Empire involves such problems of distance and multiplicity of interests that much of its strength can never be brought to bear on any one given point, while its wretched roads and inadequate railway system prevent the effective development of all the forces possessed by even the European portion. These drawbacks become more apparent during the Russian mobilisation, which is far slower than that of any other great power. Reservists often have to walk great distances to arrive at their military depots, and the inadequate train service correspondingly hinders the concentration of the mobilised army corps. So keenly has Russia felt her handicaps in this respect that she made no serious effort to hold Russian Poland, stretching so temptingly between East Prussia and Austrian Galicia, but mobilised far to the eastward, which meant a delayed advance. The Russian peace establishment is certainly enormous, numbering, as it does, about 1,200,000, but of these 200,000 are in Asia (Siberia, Turkestan and Manchuria), while 100,000 are in Transcaucasia, and neither of these armies can be safely denuded for the European theatre of war.

Also, the huge population of European Russia can be drawn upon only to a certain point, since Russia possesses neither the artillery nor the permanent framework of officers and subalterns required for the effective employment of such vast masses of men. The actual strength of the Russian field army which will be employed against Germany and Austria-Hungary will probably be about as follows:

|                                                           |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Peace Establishment</b> (European army) ... ..         | 900,000   |
| <b>Reserves</b> (active) (immediately available) ... ..   | 600,000   |
| <b>Second Reserves</b> (available after some time) ... .. | 1,100,000 |
| <hr/>                                                     |           |
| Total effective field forces ...                          | 2,600,000 |

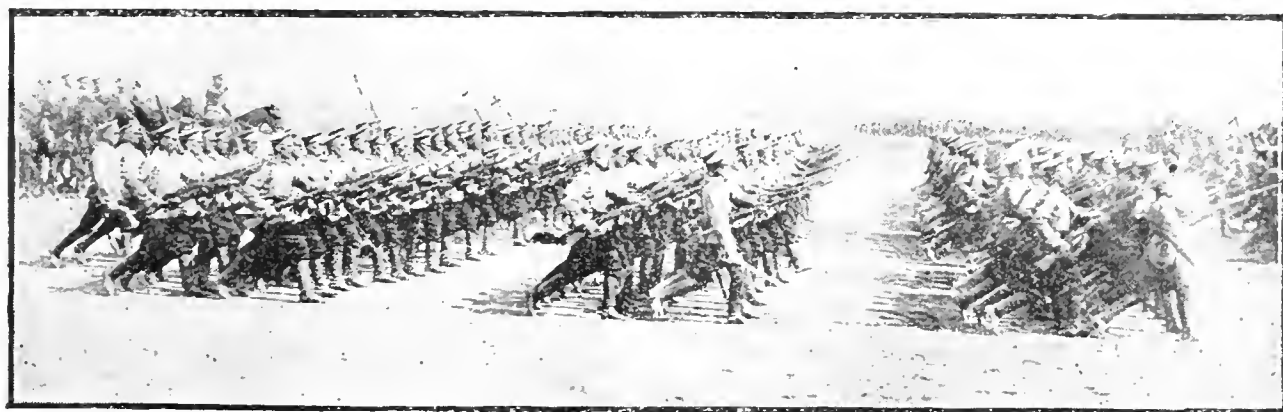
#### ITALY'S MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Before discussing the peculiar military establishment of the British Empire, the third member of the Triple Entente, it may be as well to cast a glance at the one great European power still holding aloof from the present struggle—Italy. The first thing that strikes one attention is the fact that despite Italy's large population of 36,000,000 its army is smaller than might be anticipated. Italy's poverty does not permit it to train even half the annual quota of its able-bodied youth, the majority thus relieved from serving with the colours receiving either a brief militia training or no military education at all. Furthermore, mobilisation is handicapped by three unfavourable factors. In the first place Italy's peninsular shape makes a strict regional distribution of its army corps a strategical impossibility; the bulk of the army must be kept at all times in the extreme

north in close proximity to the land frontiers.

Also, the still imperfect fusion of Italy's diverse populations has led the government to mix men from every province of the country in the same regimental units, in order to hasten the break-up of local particularism and further Italian Unity. In war-time, however, these combined factors spell a slow and complex mobilisation, many reservists having to travel great distances in order to rejoin their regiments. Another unfavourable military factor is the extensive Italian emigration, which deprives the country in a sudden emergency of hundreds of thousands of its most vigorous reservists and entirely disorganises many military units. As nearly as can be estimated the actual effective strength of the Italian army is as follows:

|                                                                           |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Peace Establishment</b> ... ..                                         | 270,000   |
| <b>Reserves</b> (active): (immediately available) ... ..                  | 250,000   |
| <b>Mobile Militia</b> (available for field duty after some time) ... ..   | 300,000   |
| <hr/>                                                                     |           |
| Total effective field army ...                                            | 820,000   |
| <b>Territorial Militia</b> (trained): (for garrison and home duty) ... .. | 700,000   |
| <hr/>                                                                     |           |
| Grand total effective forces...                                           | 1,520,000 |



THE HOPE OF THE ALLIES.  
Russian Infantry at a Review.

# HOW THE UNITED STATES BENEFITS.

## AMERICA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The foundations of Great Britain's immense oversea trade were well and truly laid on the ruins of European Commerce whilst Napoleon was engaged in altering the map. British merchants were handicapped, it is true, by a systematic boycott organised by Napoleon, but this forced them to seek other fields for their goods, and the great trade with South America began. The United States is in an even stronger position now than Britain was in the early years of last century. If the war be long the prospects of immensely increasing the trade of the United States are magnificent, and even after it is over it is to the United States that nations desirous of avoiding German goods will have to look. For the moment, of course, the Americans are badly hit. There are but few ships available to convey their produce across the seas; they cannot, therefore, sell anything like as much as usual. Then because of the arrest of manufactures in Europe, they cannot obtain their usual supplies. Not only will this paralyse many of their industries, but it means an enormous drop in customs revenue, which can only be made good by increased taxation. Writing in *Everybody's*, Mr. Gurett Garrett discusses the Economics of the Sword. Certain things must follow a war of this magnitude. We know, he says,

Prices in the United States will rise for all goods, especially luxuries, which normally are bought from Europe in large quantities, such as rubber, cheese, silks, wines, tin, Turkish tobacco, wool and wool cloth, dyes, laces and embroideries, linens, china and earthen ware, furs, hides and skins, fancy cotton goods, potash and nitrate of soda, for fertilisers, and also sheep, which we buy from Russia and the United Kingdom.

He contends that when peace is restored and the countries of Europe begin to issue bonds, partly to pay off the debts incurred by war and partly to raise new capital with which to start again, there will be an enormous quantity of new securities for the world's in-

vestors to absorb, and on that account interest rates will tend to rise. War piles always higher the mountain of national debt.

That afterward, from the destruction of wealth and property exceeding the value of all the railroads in America, Europe will be for many years poor, with a diminished power to purchase goods in the world's markets.

Then will come a great fall in prices, owing in part to the return of armies of men from war to productive work, which enormously and suddenly increases the production of goods, in contrast with what it has been; and partly, besides, to the diminished purchasing power of people compared with what it was before the deluge, and to a new spirit of economy among them.

The contingent probabilities are tremendous, says Mr. Garrett. In their purely commercial aspects they seem highly favourable to the United States:

One may prove the economic fallacy of supposing that one class of people can prosper really at the expense of another, and yet experience will challenge theory. A house burns down. Persons in the crowd say: "Well, it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. There is work for carpenters and masons and labourers to build a new house." To this the economist retorts: "Not so. The community is poorer by one house that is lost. The money that will have to be spent to build a new one would have been spent for other things which are now impossible." But he is taking an average of all welfare, whereas the carpenters and masons and labourers are thinking only of themselves. And they are right. There will be more work for them at once, and if you say there will be less later, why, that is very hard to prove. It is prophecy.

Europe is burning, says Mr. Garrett. We are the carpenters, masons and labourers, for whom there is going to be more work than before, though the average welfare of the world, no doubt, will be impaired.

Should the war be long, this country would undoubtedly gain access to markets hitherto occupied by Europe, especially those of South America, from which it would be impossible to dislodge us afterward.

Should the war be long, a great stimulus would be imparted to the manufacture of goods hitherto bought from Europe, so that



we should be more self-contained industrially forever afterward.

Should the war be long, Europe would run up such a debt with us for the means of protracting it, that we should be less a debtor nation afterward than ever before, and might, in fact, be able to cancel the greater part of that capital indebtedness, for money borrowed in the past, on which we remit annually to the Old World several hundred millions of interest and dividend money.

## HOW INDIA RALLIED TO THE FLAG.

During recent years much has been said about the disloyalty of Indian students in Great Britain. The present crisis has made them come forward to tender their loyal support, and with but few exceptions they have offered themselves as volunteers. Saint Nihal Singh gives a brief description in the *London* of how India is helping the Empire:

The Rajahs are showing just as much eagerness to help the British in the present crisis as they displayed in the past. Immediately after war became a certainty, telegrams began to reach the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the Secretary of State for India from the various Indian rulers offering their entire military and financial resources if Great Britain requires them. One of the old-fashioned but true and tested Indian allies wired to Lord Hardinge inquiring what orders had come for him from the King-Emperor.

It is important to note that H.H. Shri Sir Sayaji Rao III, Gaekwar, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Baroda, against whom suspicions of disloyalty have frequently been directed, was amongst the very first of the Rajahs to tender his aid. His Highness not only offered his soldiers, but actually went to the length of placing at the disposal of His Britannic Majesty the entire resources of his State, which is one of the richest principalities in India. He did this in face of the fact that his wife, Her Highness Shri Chimnabai II., C.J., the Maharani of Baroda, was at the time at Carlsbad (Austria), where she is deemed an "alien enemy," whose husband is in alliance with the King-Emperor.

The lead taken by the Rajahs and Ranis has not been lost upon the Indian peoples. The wealthy amongst them have loosened their purse-strings and are subscribing funds for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers and their necessitous relatives left behind when they went to the front. Able-bodied men are offering themselves as volunteers.

Some idea of the loyal response evoked from Indians can be formed from the touch-

ing scene that took place in the High Court of Calcutta, when the Chief Justice formally announced that Britain had gone to war with Germany. All the barristers in the court at the time immediately offered themselves as volunteers.

Indians engaged in business or professions in England, or sojourning in Great Britain on political missions or on pleasure bent, have proffered their services with equal spontaneity. So genuine is their wish to serve the Empire, that they have offered themselves unconditionally to the authorities, and are willing to serve in any capacity whatsoever that may be assigned to them.

The response of the younger Indians has been even more enthusiastic, if such a thing be possible. The older students and those who have graduated from high schools, colleges, etc., during recent years, are all anxious to go to war to fight for their King-Emperor.

The lead in this movement came from Mr. M. K. Gandhi, barrister-at-law, who recently came to England from South Africa, where he has spent the best years of his life as the leader of the Indian community in the Union. Mr. Gandhi organised an Army Service Corps from amongst the Indians in South Africa, which did useful work during the Boer War.

It is significant that only a few months ago Mr. Gandhi was heading the Indians who were agitating for the preservation of their rights as British subjects in South Africa, and who came into conflict with the Union authorities, the struggle precipitating riots. But the crisis has found Mr. Gandhi and all his colleagues ready to sink all grievances and heartily co-operate with the British to vanquish the enemies of the Empire.

Mr. Singh gives some particulars of the available forces of India, and tells about the Imperial Service troops, forces maintained entirely by the Indian rulers themselves, not under com-

pulsion, but voluntarily, for the express purpose of defending the Empire

The present strength of this body exceeds 22,000 officers and men, of which infantry is about 10,000, cavalry 7500, transport corps about 2500, and camel corps and sappers 700 each.

Great Britain has never engaged in any campaign whatever when the Rajahs did not offer the use of these and other troops in their employ. Such services have been utilised on several occasions.

The military races of India constitute a tower of strength for the Empire. The possibilities of recruiting soldiers from amongst them are so large that it is really hard to exaggerate them. They can furnish not hundreds of thousands,

but really millions of warriors if need be.

This much is certain. No member of the Empire can offer such a large contingent of efficient soldiers as can India. I say this, not in disparagement of the Overseas Dominions, but merely state a fact. The military resources of Hindostan are literally inexhaustible.

That the fighting clans of India are ready to shed their blood for the Empire does not need any demonstration.

Grievances, of course, exist in India, and will continue to agitate the minds of all thinking people. There is no denying that. But in the hour of Britain's need Hindostan has not been found wanting in fealty. At the first clang of the war-gong, the Dependency as one man has rushed out to do all that it can to safeguard the interests of the Empire of which its population forms the greatest bulk.



OUR EVERGREEN FIELD MARSHAL.  
Lord Roberts inspects the 2nd King Edward's Horse

## TROUBLED ALBANIA.

A number of articles appearing in the French and German magazines on Albania and its strange, picturesque inhabitants, devote particular attention to the war-like character of the people who refused to accept the Prince of Wied as their king. Two of these articles, one in the *La Revue* and the other in the *Grande Revue*, of Paris, are particularly noteworthy.

According to the writer of the article in *La Revue*, himself an Albanian, when Austria found herself cut off by Greece and Servia from the Ægean Sea, she conceived the idea of "creating a queer little kingdom called Albania, in order to be able, should favourable circumstances permit (provoking them, if necessary), to slip through Albania to the much coveted port on the sea."

The author of this article, Sefer Bey, has had an extraordinary career. In 1875 he was sent by Yussef Pasha, then Minister of Finance to Turkey, on a mission, along with a number of other young graduates of the School of Forestry, which was conducted under the auspices of the French Embassy at Constantinople by highly competent sylviculturists. He was to obtain from the local Albanian authorities—concessions for the railroad company of Salonica-Uskub—with a view of securing timber for ties and poles. The description of various interviews he had with Albanian officials serve to show what sort of people the Albanians are, and how ignorant on the subject the European political chess-players have proved to be when they sent a German Catholic princeling to reign over them. One interview which took place in the office of the Defterdar at the Palace of the Prefect is best told in Sefer Bey's own words:—

The so-called palace was a big ramshackle wooden building, open to the four winds, having long narrow windows without glass or curtain. In a vast chamber sat a small man of advanced age. He had a long beard and piercing eyes. He wore a tight Turkish uniform, and a fez of the shape of an inverted flower pot. He was the only official present, wearing the classic uniform of the "effendi." Around him sat a dozen scribes, squatted in arm-chairs.

They all wore a sort of skirt, called "malakafee," and light brown felt hats, tilted well on the side of their heads. On the back of every chair I noticed a formidable display of arms—pistols, dirks, yatagan in richly carved and chased scabbards of ivory, steel or silver. I left this veritable arsenal, and repaired to other State Departments, only to find the same conditions, the same type of men, the same faces, bespeaking unruliness, violence and haughtiness. . . . Wherever one went the men and women looked as if ready for instant battle. The men were handsome and well-made, but the expression of their faces that of the primitive man, bestial, aggressive, seldom smiling. They have nothing in common with the Asiatic Turk either physically or morally.

This mission having failed, Sefer Bey begged to be allowed to try again and was permitted to go to Dibra on the same errand. Here he was graciously received by Kirlanguitch Agu—who seemed to be the Primate of Dibra.

He suavely informed me, after I had tried to represent to him the great advantage it would be to the country if they granted us the concessions we asked in order to extend the railroad system—that Albania belonged to the Albanians, that the forests of the vilayet were the property of the Beys, that the Padishah whom they venerated like the very shadow of the Almighty—had not temporal authority over them. That the Governor-General only resided in Albania to provide money for them, and that they neither had the habit nor the desire to submit to the laws of the Empire, to pay taxes, to see civil courts established, and least of all, to furnish soldiers to Turkey. . . . They were born free, and free they would die. . . . He concluded by saying that if we wanted timber, we would have to pay for it. While he spoke he punctuated his sentences by laying a caressing hand on his pistol. I finally had to sign agreements to pay ten piastre for every pair of ties, payable to the Beys, not to the Government, be it added, and after much perturbation and vexation, I wired to the Minister of Finance: "If you do not agree with my arrangements, send troops!"

After forty years Sefer Bey again visited Albania recently as a tourist, and this is what he says:—

I have found no material change in any respect. Not in the economic state of the country, nor in the manners or the mentality of the people. I have noted the same hatreds, the same clans, the same indolence, and the same persecutions. They are people who are refractory to any social discipline, impossible to govern or to embody into a well regulated social organism. Such people should be left to themselves, like a herd

of untamable horses. Unless held in terror by a sovereign power like that of the ancient conqueror sultan. "To subjugate and civilise a million Albanians, who can be counted as so many warriors, is something of an undertaking. It would take more than twenty or thirty thousand international troops to keep that wild population peaceful. Certainly, left to their own devices, they might present a grave danger to others, and the best solution to the problem," continues Seter Bey, "would be to establish over them a Mussulman Government for the Albanians, with a very small sprink-

ling of Christians, are Mussulmans—under a prince of the house of Osman, whose prestige might command their respect, and who would govern without intervention from Constantinople. . . . To the cry of 'The Balkans for the Balkans' should be coupled that of 'Albania for the Albanians.' " "One kills men," says Volmy, "but one does not kill facts nor the circumstances of which they are the outcome. Austria can spill torrents of blood, and pour out rivers of gold, but she will achieve no tangible, practical results."

## LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ESSAD PASHA.

The most picturesque Albanian, however, of whom the western world has any knowledge, is Essad Pasha, who at one time disputed the kingship with the Prince of Wied. A writer in the *Graphic Review*, François Delaisi, in mock heroic style, portrays Essad's career. He says:

About fifteen years ago Gham Taptan, a brother of Essad Pasha, went to Constantinople, to seek his fortune in the service of Abdul Hamid. He became a Bey, and then an aide-de-camp.

During that time Essad was rounding out his lands at the expense of the neighbouring tribes. He was doing this so well that the Padiashah summoned him to Constantinople, to put a stop to his brigandage, and made him an officer of the gendarmerie. Some time after the brother of Essad was killed by the son of the grand vizier, and the chief of the gendarmes, instead of apprehending the murderer, merely had him assassinated. In 1908 we find Essad Pasha enrolled under the banner of the Young Turks. But the following year Abdul Hamid, having realised the mistake he had made, became reconciled with the Albanians. Whereupon Essad backed his compatriot, Ismail Khemal, and helped to overthrow the constitution. Mahmoud Chevket lost no time in punishing the Albanian guard, and Essad fled to the mountains. In 1912, during the Balkan conflict, Essad fought for the Sultan. He mobilised his clan, and threw himself into the besieged Scutari. Hussan-Riza received him cordially, but the news of Turkish defeat suddenly reawakened Essad's patriotism. He raised the Albanian flag again. After the mysterious assassination of Hussan-Riza, Essad took command of the place. This state of things did not last long, for having heard that a foreign prince was to be put upon the throne of Albania, Essad gave up the place to Montenegro. Was he to receive the crown as the price of his treason? It might have been sound politics, but the choice fell upon the Prince of Wied. But Essad did not renounce his ambitions. Seven rival governments were tugging at each other in Albania. Essad alone represented a real force. He gathered 15,000 Ottomans, expelled by the Serbs, and with this

undaunted band he beat back his Mussulman rivals one after another.

He then negotiated with the Christian population, and obtained from them, and from all the rest, for that matter, a declaration of hostility against the government by a Christian prince. He was casting about for funds to carry out his plans, when news came that Italy and Austria had decided to advance the 12,000,000 francs necessary to the Prince of Wied. Defeated, Essad had to be content to be made Minister of War and of the Interior. In reality he was still the master.

Then came the Epirote insurrection. The Greeks, forcibly incorporated into Albania, defeated the 500 Albanian guards, and William I. issued a call to arms, but appointed de Weer, a Hollander, General-in-Chief. Then we hear: "The Albanians have taken up arms against their king. Essad, to protect his Prince (?), called cruisers from Brindisi, and turned over the gendarmerie to the Italians. Then a little panic sufficed to decide the Prince to flee. Essad would guide the revolt, and Europe would only have to ratify the accomplished fact.

Alas! a letter of Essad's, encouraging the revolted Albanians, fell into the hands of William I. The Prince had remained but one hour on the cruiser upon which he had taken refuge, but that was enough to kill his prestige. As for Essad, Italy tore him out of the claws of Austria, and he is now enjoying the golden "dolce far niente," of kings in exile under the blue Neapolitan skies. The peoples of his clan consider him a victim of the infidel, and here we leave him, promoted to the estate of a martyr of Islam. The truth is that they should have made him King, even if the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Romanoffs had had to veil their faces.

## MEXICANS ON THEMSELVES.

The official organ of the Mexican Constitutionalist government, *La Constitucionalista*, of Monterey, declared:—

Since the usurper Huerta desired that his resignation should be interpreted as an evidence of an understanding between himself and the Constitutionals, General Carranza, who has on several occasions formulated his line of action in this particular, has confirmed his decision, as shown in the following telegram: "The retirement of Huerta from the power which he had usurped, and the substitution in command of a civilian, causes me to believe that the substitute will shortly initiate negotiations for the delivery of the remains of his authority. I consider that it would be useless to entertain any proposition short of unconditional surrender to the First Chief of the Constitutionalist army; otherwise the struggle will continue until we obtain by force of arms the complete triumph of our cause, which is that of justice and of the people, and which with certainty would be obtained in a short time by the advance from every side of our victorious forces."

This was closely followed by a lengthy telegram from Isidro Favela, a high functionary of Carranza's government in Monterey, which affirms that, "All those who took an active part in the events which culminated in the assassination of President Madéro will be treated as criminals," and it is further announced that the Constitutionalist government will make every possible effort to secure the extradition of General Huerta and General Blanquet, and all those who accompanied them.

The editor of *El Democrata Fronterizo* ("The Frontier Democrat"), of Laredo, Texas, a man who emigrated from Mexico in 1883, and who has been carrying on the fight for agrarian reform and equitable taxation for over thirty years, a man who expresses equal disgust with the régimes of Díaz, Madéro, and Huerta, and who looks forward without optimism to the ascendancy of Carranza, says:—

If the archives of Coahuila were studied it would be found that the caciques, the two Carranzas (Venustiano and his brother Jesus) have paid only the most insignificant taxes on their great estates, because neither caciques nor landholders have paid even the hundredth part of the taxes corresponding to their immense wealth. For many years we

carried on a propaganda for reform that resulted in the overthrow in Coahuila of the Madero family, which had managed to monopolise all the best lands of the State, paying only an absurd amount of taxes, and which kept the people and the State in humiliating poverty. The landholders of Mexico are like the gardener's dog, who neither labours himself nor allows others to do so. . . . Is it to be believed that the Maderos and the Carranzas, flinty-hearted caciques, devoted henchmen of General Díaz for a quarter of a century, devourers of the pueblos, absorbers of the people's lands, are the kind who will respond to the just demands of the Mexicans for an agrarian reform which shall snatch the arable land from the claws of one or two hundred monopolists, and place it at the service or at least within the reach of the actual labouring classes, who are hungry and thirsty for justice, and who have been pariahs in their own country for the space of four long centuries?

*El Correo del Bravo* (The Rio Grande Mail), of El Paso, Texas, recently published a despatch affirming that Huerta, three days before leaving Mexico City, had deposited in a Paris bank the sum of three million pesos, which at the prevailing exchange rate would amount to £200,000. Similar despatches were sent over the wires in the United States by the Associated Press.

*El Correo del Bravo* passes caustic criticism upon this provision for the future, which the retiring dictator had so prudently made:—

These three millions which the traitor and assassin carries away from the nation are not his; they belong to the poor wage-earner who exhausts his strength from the rising till the setting of the sun; they belong to the humble office-clerk who wears out his elbows on his desk, and whose outlook upon the world is circumscribed by the pile of books and papers before him; they belong to the farmer who scorches his head in the burning sun of the fields; they belong to the poor widows who weep inconsolably for loved ones to whom they give life only to have it destroyed in the wars.

It is a little curious to turn from this just condemnation of the misappropriation of public funds by the enemy of the Constitutionals to the advertise-ment, in *El Estado de Sonora*, the official organ of the State of that name, of titles to lands in the State Treasury, which are open for sale to the highest bidder. These are, for the most part, the properties of so-called "absentee





A STREET IN SENLIS AFTER BOMBARDMENT.



GERMAN PRISONERS BEING MARCHED UP TO THE DETENTION COMPOUND AT FRITH HILL, CAMBERLEY, IN SURREY.

owners," that is, of political refugees. Such lands have been confiscated, and to some extent they are operated by a department of the government created for that purpose. Many of these represent the best ranches in Sonora and Sinaloa, to which in numerous cases the titles were issued from fifty to one hundred years ago. Among these is the famous old ranch of Guirocoba in the District of Alamos, which was titled as far back as 1769 to Francisco Javier de Aragón. The fact that these valuable areas are open to purchase seems in conflict with the Constitutionalist announcement that the great estates confiscated from the rich were to be partitioned among the poor.

Still more curious, in an administration of reform for the welfare of the masses, is the item, occurring in this list of titles, of the Rancho de los Frijoles, in the municipality of Tecoripa, registered by the tribe or pueblo of Tecoripa Indians in 1839. This property is taken over by the State for the reason that it does not appear that the title was ever issued. This touches one of the chief causes of the agrarian trouble in Mexico, the wresting from the ancient pueblos of the lands confirmed to them by special grant. In very few instances have these charters and titles survived the vicissitudes of time among a rude people, utterly devoid of means for preserving documents. Thus they have fallen a prey to land-grabbers, who have acquired enormous estates, absorbing both the lands and the people living upon them, reducing the inhabitants to a condition little better than vassalage.

The opponents of Carranza have been openly affirming that, because he himself is a rich landed proprietor, he has so far resisted the measures proposed for the preservation of the rights of the pueblos, and for the repartition of the large private estates among the working people. Meanwhile the adherents of Villa have been hailing him as the natural friend of the poor, but the government of Sonora has his active support, and it would be expected that the principles of this man of the people

would be reflected in its administration, especially with reference to real estate.

#### MEXICO'S LAND PROBLEM.

An entirely new view of the agrarian situation in Mexico is presented by André Tridon, in the New York *Evening Post*. It has been assumed almost universally that the chief trouble in Mexico has arisen because so large a proportion of population was landless, and that the redistribution of farming lands among the inhabitants would do more than anything else to cure the country of its ills. Mr. Tridon, however, ventures to challenge these assumptions, and is able to bring to bear on the discussion several facts that are at least worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Tridon does not deny that since the last years of the Diaz dictatorship the number of land-owners has been steadily decreasing, but the same phenomenon is observable in every other country. The process of concentration of land seems quite as logical as the process of concentration of industry, and, according to Mr. Tridon, it is more indispensable in Mexican agriculture than in American industry. Only 10 per cent. of the land under cultivation in Mexico can be relied upon to bear a good average crop from year to year, since the rainfall is insufficient to provide the necessary moisture. In spite of its immense area, and its rather small population, Mexico never produces as much food as it needs. The total value of the land, farm buildings, and cattle is only £25,000,000, or barely 5 per cent. of the total wealth.

Should the new Mexican government attempt to expropriate the owners of large haciendas in order to secure land for the Indians, a revolution could hardly be averted, even though the owners should be reimbursed for the loss of their holdings by paying them the full assessed value of their lands. Large properties in Mexico are not assessed at more than one-fifth of their actual value. Many haciendas are mortgaged to banks for three times their assessed value. During the past two years many land-owners threatened with foreclosure proceedings found it more con-

venient to declare themselves rebels, and to arm their peons. One bank alone lost in that way 20,000,000 pesos.

This is Mr. Fridon's idea of a solution of Mexico's difficulties:

A rapid conquest of the country; garrisons in twenty important cities and towns; a financial supervision that would prevent the looting of the treasury; peace for thirty years—this would probably save Mexico. European immigrants would bring their savings and their brawn; get-rich-quick men

would be replaced by bona-fide promoters. Of course there would be a good deal of financial looting at the hands of the conquerors: at the same time Mexico's resources would be developed, and not only would the human waste be stopped, but the influx of new racial elements might within a short time leaven the inchoate and stolid Indian masses.

And all the time the agrarian question could very well be ignored entirely.

Presumably this conquest is to be undertaken by the United States

## WHAT MEXICANS THINK OF UNCLE SAM.

Some timely articles treating of the political, military, and naval affairs of Mexico may be read in the *Revista del Ejercito y Marina*, a clearly printed and well-edited journal, now in its ninth year. Its latest issue presents a serious and impressive study of Mexican conditions, past and present, by Professor Enrique E. Schulz, of the Military College. Other articles in the number are more technical in character, treating, among other themes, of the renewal of nitrate mixtures, of a new code for the Mexican navy, and of a special use of wireless telegraphy for surveys.

The leading article, by Professor Schulz, entitled "Mexico's Future and her Relations with the United States," opens with a summary recital of the territorial expansion of the United States from Revolutionary times to the close of the Mexican War, culminating in the annexation of an extent of Mexican territory greater than that of the Mexico of to-day. Since that time the expansionist movement has been checked, at least as far as concerns coterminous foreign territory, for Alaska, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii all lie far outside the boundaries of the United States.

That this expansionist tendency was, however, still existent, and always ready to reassert itself on occasion, is the writer's rooted conviction, and he implies that the continuance of Mexico's progress along the lines followed with such apparent success during the years prior to 1910, met with but scant favour in the United States, as the result would be the definite establishment of a well-

organised and independent State directly on its borders, constituting a definite obstacle to any further extension of territory in that direction. To avoid this eventuality was, according to Professor Schulz, one of the chief aims of the United States. Of this he says:—

The shortest road that could be taken was to profit by the first opportunity that might present itself to instigate, foment, and support Mexican revolts, which would bring us into disrepute and would demonstrate, even to those who were disposed to praise us, the fragility of our supposed progress. Unhappily, an opportunity soon offered itself and from this time the United States has never ceased to lend its aid—more or less ostensibly, but always effectively—to the revolutionary disturbances and movements which have followed, under the leadership of chimerical saviours of the country, or of disappointed political adventurers, who have not hesitated to animate by the influence of their deplorable example bandits ready to commit the most infamous and barbarous acts, and have forgotten at the critical moments of their enterprises the true interests of their native land; and this because, one and all, they have been corrupted by the money supplied by capitalists on the other side of the Rio Grande, the real instigators of this unpatriotic and deplorable activity.

Of the eventual aims and actions of the United States this writer holds very pessimistic views, and indicates the probable course of its action as follows:—

While thus lending its material aid and its moral support to our disorders, little thought has been taken of their character, of the ideas animating the leader, or of the methods they employ in carrying out their projects. Through the help accorded to the first of these risings, which, precisely because of the obligations it incurred to sustain itself, has originated the whole chain of calamities with which we are afflicted, our neighbours feel able to await quietly the moment when our energies shall

have been consumed, our resources exhausted, even though but for the moment, and our people decimated.

When at last we awaken to a sense of these great evils, but are at the same time too much weakened and too blindly involved in some one of these fratricidal campaigns upon which we have lavished all our available force, then will have come the long-hoped-for moment when it will only be necessary to confine us closer still in the "zone of compression" in which we are placed.

The prey will be seized with the least possible expenditure of force, so that it may be dismembered into four or more fractions, which, although when separated from the central Mexican territory they may acquire a nominal independence, will be governed to suit the exigencies and requirements of Yankee capitalists.

In conclusion we may note that Professor Schulz does not regard the use, now common among Spanish writers, of the term Yankee as implying any depreciatory significance, but considers that it is only employed as a necessary designation of the people or government of the United States, since the term American would have for Spanish or Latin-American readers no adequate meaning, and even the designation North American would not be fully descriptive, applying as it does to other countries than the United States.

## SINGING MONKEYS.

It is commonly supposed that man is the only mammal capable of rivalling the birds by so modulating the sounds of his notes, which we call music. But this is declared to be a mistake on trustworthy evidence presented by travellers and musicians, and passed in review by an eminent anthropologist. Mr. P. G. Mahoudeau, a professor in the School of Anthropology in Paris, recently contributed an article entitled "The Origin of Vocal Music in the Primates" to the *Revue Anthropologique*.

According to this many travellers have observed that certain monkeys and certain anthropoid apes give utterance at sunrise to a series of shrill cries, which, though disagreeable to human ears, seem to possess a definite rhythm.

Observations of this sort concern two families of Quadrumana; the Howlers or Stentors and the Gibbons. The first are found in the tropical regions of South America, the second in Indo-China and islands in the Sonde.

The manners of the Howlers were described in the seventeenth century by a German physician, Margraff, in his "Natural History of Brazil." . . . According to him they assemble every day, morning and evening, in the woods. "One of them takes an elevated position and motions to the others to seat themselves and listen. Then he commences a discourse in a voice so high and rapid that at a distance one would think they were all screaming together. However, it is one alone, and while he speaks the others preserve a profound silence. When he ceases he makes a sign with his hand to the others, and they respond by crying out altogether until he makes another signal for them to stop. . . .

Then the first takes up again his speech or song, and they do not disperse till they have listened to him attentively."

Modern travellers confirm this observation. One named Schonburgk says he had been told the leader was always taller, and with a shriller voice than the rest of the band, but this he could not confirm, though he witnessed the concert, and observed that there was a leader, and also that there was a species of harmony in their cries. He says:—

At times the whole band was silent; the next moment one of the chanters raised his disagreeable voice anew and the howling recommenced. One saw the bony drum of the hyoid bone, which gives their voices the characteristic strength, rise and fall when they cried. The sounds resembled now the grunt of a pig, now the cry of a jaguar leaping on its prey, now the low, terrible growl of the same animal when it perceives danger threatening it.

Another observer notes a highly interesting peculiarity in that the Howler is capable of uttering at the same moment shrill sounds and deep ones, having the effect of a duet! He explains this curious phenomenon as follows:—

In this animal the air, in issuing from the lungs by means of the trachea, can follow two different directions at the same time. It may issue directly by the glottis, or pass by an enormous cavity hollowed out in the hyoid bone, which forms a regular resonator. The air which issues directly gives the shrill sounds, while that which passes into the box of the hyoid bone produces the deep and sonorous sounds.

In frequent examinations of bands of Howlers we noted that when one of these

animals is singing he walks up and down alone while all the others remain perfectly motionless. It is to be observed that it is always the largest male who utters these ventriloquistic duets.

The Gibbons or Hylobates have similar vocal exercises. Mr. D. Veth, a member of the Geographical Society of Amsterdam, writes thus of the "siamang" (*Hylobates syndactylus*) in the Island of Sumatra.

When one of these animals comes near you he utters incontinently a furious and deafening music. From the highest, shrillest notes, they pass suddenly to the lowest. Now they bark like dogs or cry like babies; again, they seem to be ventriloquists or to be calling a friend at a distance. Sometimes their cries change abruptly from gay and cheerful notes to lugubrious groans. When you first hear them you would swear there were at least twenty, but you find it takes only three or four to make all this hurly burly.

Mr. Mahoudeau quotes the naturalist Waterhouse, who was also an excellent musician, to prove the rhythmic character of the Gibbon's cries, which he observed in a captive animal. Waterhouse declared that his ear was able to detect a true chromatic scale, uttered with pre-

cision, and he was able to write down the musical notation.

The song which the Gibbon Wouwou utters every morning begins with the "mi" of the middle octave, then ascends gradually, semitone by semitone, to the upper octave. During the whole time of the ascent, as well as during the descent, the fundamental tone of the "mi" of the middle scale persists; it serves as a point of departure, a sort of base, to all the other tones.

The sounds of the ascending gamut are emitted at first allegretto, then continue accelerando; afterwards they become crescendo, but then they are slower. In descending, the sounds become stronger and also more rapid, prestissimo, and then terminate very rapidly.

In finishing its series of cries—or, better said, its song—the Hylobatic virtuoso utters twice with all its strength a resounding cry formed by the two "mis" of the octave. Waterhouse estimates that the duration of the "mi" of the middle scale corresponds to a minim, and that of the "mi" of the upper octave to a quaver.

While the singing Gibbon devotes himself to this vocal exercise, he appears in the highest degree excited, for all his muscles are tense and his entire body commences to tremble, a state which evidently indicates a powerful effort. From the musical point of view the result obtained by the Gibbon Wouwou is remarkable—"the regularity, the rapidity, and the precision of this song are marvellous." Thus it is incontestable that these frightful, deafening cries may be considered true songs of perfect musical execution.

## HELIOOTHERAPY: MIRACLES WROUGHT BY SUNSHINE.

Although for untold centuries mankind has looked upon sunlight as beneficial to health, and in ancient religions the sun god was also the god of healing, as Apollo, for example, yet it has remained for the present century to demonstrate irrefutably that the rays of the sun are not merely of benefit to the general health and vigour of the body, but are capable of healing—more surely than the surgeon's art—those ghastly deformities due to tuberculosis of the bones and joints.

Medical men have been slow to believe that the terrible afflictions due to what is known as surgical tuberculosis, including "white swelling" of the knee, running sores, and even the hunch-back characteristic of Pott's disease of the spine, could be absolutely cured merely by direct sunlight properly applied to the surface of the body. Yet

such is the incontestable fact, proved by records of hundreds of cases in France, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, and latterly in America, where it has been tried.

One of the leading Continental authorities on this subject, Dr. Rollier, of Leysin, Switzerland, who opened his first sanatorium in 1903, last year gave an address before a prominent Medical Association, in which he stated that out of over 1100 cases of surgical tuberculosis treated by Heliotherapy, he had secured 951 complete cures. The cases included both children and adults, even of advanced age, and many of them were extremely grave. *La Nouvelle Revue* has an interesting article on this subject from the pen of Dr. Louis Camous, from which we present the following extracts:



In 1906 the Faculty of Paris received with sceptical smile the thesis of our interne Borriglione . . . entitled: "Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis by Heliotherapy on the Mediterranean Coast." However, observation and study have rapidly established exact and systematic knowledge of this novel therapeutics. In 1914 Heliotherapy is a precise science, and the sun is a therapeutic agent which physicians should know how to administer in the proper dosage.

How does the solar cure operate? Heliotherapy acts by direct radiation; the ultra-violet rays are the active agents. . . . Solar baths may be general or partial, and are employed in chronic maladies due to imperfect nutrition, in depressive maladies, in anemia, and in tuberculosis. At a session of the Dauphine Medical Society on October 4th, 1913, Dr. Corneloup presented the history of an invalid suffering from tuberculous peritonitis treated by heliotherapy. The patient, a girl of 20, suffered from intestinal tuberculosis, and was incapable of the slightest exertion. On April 20th she was placed in a reclining chair in her garden, with her abdomen entirely bare and exposed to the sun. This was done for one hour in the morning, and again in the afternoon. By the end of August, some four months later, she was entirely cured, and had gained 10 kilograms in weight. Her physicians said to their confreres in Dauphine: "It is manifest that the sun was the curative agent, since medical treatment had been without result, and improvement was evident from the earliest days of the isolation."

In 1886 a Russian physician, Snéguieff, described the technique of the sun-baths, which he prescribed in certain terine affections: "The patient envelops the abdomen and lower limbs in black clothing, the breast and head in white garments. She lies on a couch outdoors in full sunshine, with an umbrella protecting the upper part of the body only. The bath lasts from a half hour to an hour. At the end of this time the invalid turns over and lies on her stomach." . . . The hospital at Nice, which was one of the first to generalise the employment of sun-baths, per-

fecting this method, and each of its surgical walls is completed by a *solarium* for the giving of sun-baths.

Dr. Camous says further that the sun treatment should be progressive, continuous, methodic, and carefully supervised. The patient must also be trained gradually to endurance, for the first exposures are sometimes painful.

Generally, at the end of half an hour, the abdomen is covered with sweat and the invalid has a painful sensation of burning. The doctors then intervene to abridge the exposure, and some patients can never exceed half an hour after a preliminary training of ten-minute exposures. The exposure, at first partial, must not be made total till after a considerable number of treatments; the head should be sheltered by an umbrella. It is well to sip slowly a moderately warm drink.

Surgical tuberculosis derives a particularly great benefit from this treatment. Certain atonic wounds, fistulas, ulcers symptomatic of tropic troubles, are literally metamorphosed. Patients suffering from Pott's disease may be extended on hard solid beds with their backs exposed to the sun.

One of the most striking pictures in the *Revue* is of a young girl, afflicted with this terrible spine trouble, and, as a consequence, wasted, feeble, and hump-backed. After fifteen months' treatment by Dr. Rollier, the sun had transformed her into a straight, shapely, plump, and healthy maiden, miraculously different from her former self. Since in children the vertebrae are almost as near the front as the back, it is usual in these spinal cases to use a plaster jacket on the child, with an opening in front, allowing the sun's rays to fall on the abdomen. It may be said in conclusion that this treatment has been used with much success of recent years in the Babies' Hospital at Sea Breeze, near New York City.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF THE POST OFFICE.

"People write more than they travel," the Viscount Georges d'Avenal reminds us in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "and conditions are largely modified by the circulation of letters, which has greatly contributed to progress and individual happiness. When one reflects that a

penny stamp can bring distant friends and dispersed members of families in closer touch, one must admit that this means of communication alone is a source of inestimable joy to mankind."

It might not be uninteresting to recall the main facts in the history of the de-

velopment of postal service covering a period of seven centuries. Says the Viscount d'Avenal:—

In the middle ages the wealthy and the powerful employed both foot and horse messengers. In those days, if a courier carrying letters was ordered to travel night and day . . . the delivery of a single message cost several thousand francs. There were then throughout Europe more or less regular couriers. Communication between large cities was kept up by messengers working singly or collectively.

Up to the time of Louis XIII. of France there was nothing approaching mail service. The first post, with regular relays, was established in Germany on the road running from Vienna to Brussels by the Emperor Maximilian for his personal use only. The cost was defrayed by the crown, and amounted to 50,000 francs a year, which sum was still being paid up to 1593 to a certain M. de Taxis, who then operated the Royal Mail road.

The real founder of the continental postal service seems to have been a rich French financier from the Languedoc, who, in 1612, realised that the official couriers who carried the royal mail night, with the aid of the fresh horses of which they were the owners, compete successfully with the private and independent messengers.

The innovation proved a great success, and "regular" couriers were constituted. Dating from Louvois, War Minister under Louis XIV., the post ceased to be carried by private enterprise, and a regular system was put in operation. Two branches of postal service were established, one for the maritime and land frontiers, the other covering the rest of the territory, which was leased to a "farmer out of the public revenues." It is said that the post netted Louvois six and a half million francs. At the beginning of the eight-

teenth century the letters for Rome averaged about forty a day. In 1716 Paris had only eight mail boxes, from which mail was collected twice daily. In 1759 the "*petite post*" was established, in virtue of which, for the small sum of 2½d., letters weighing up to sixty grammes were delivered within the boundaries of Paris, while for the rest of France the maximum weight allowance was only seven and a-half grammes. Between Holland and Paris there was, by that time, a direct mail route, and a letter was carried between these points for two francs fifty, while from Paris to Montmorency—a comparatively short distance—the rate was three francs.

In 1632 the carrying of money or jewellery by the post was strictly forbidden, "because it offered temptation to the highwayman, and royal mail might have been stolen and lost." An act of parliament exonerated all messengers from blame for any valuables lost.

The Revolution had the first conception of the rôle that the post would play in modern life. In ten years in France, despite internal troubles and foreign wars, the post service was doubled, and foot or waggon messengers sitting on bundles of straw, carrying the mail regularly along the highroads, like those of Amiens, Orleans, Rouen, Chartris, and way into Brittany, could be seen up to 1791.

And yet, up to the reign of Louis Philippe, a number of smaller towns had neither post-offices nor daily deliveries, and most of the rural districts had to be content with one delivery a week. It is a far cry, concludes the Viscount Georges d'Avenal, from those days to the days of the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless, and the aeroplane!





A TYPICAL NEW GUINEA HUT.

Note the ornamented roof and height from the ground.



"DEVIL HOUSE" IN GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

Entirely devoted to the evil spirits.

## Latest Additions to the British Empire.

BY R. G. NIALL.

### I.—SAMOA.

The word Samoa awakens the pleantest memories in all lovers of nature who ever visited the group of islands, situated between 13 deg. and 15 deg. south latitude, and 169 deg. and 173 deg. west longitude. Delightful scenery, delightful people and a healthy climate, with a temperature far and away more tolerable than Melbourne's very hot days.

The geological formation of the islands is volcanic. Some of the smaller ones are but crater cones that jut out from the ocean. The sea spills in through the broken lip of the crater and gives access to the pretty village of oblong, or round, thatched houses, half hidden amongst the cocoanut palms and bread fruit trees of the interior. Islands

like Savaii and Upolu appear to be but domes of earth and lava rock, immediately beneath which rage internal fires. Innumerable old crater cones, now covered with vegetation, mark previous eruptions. At intervals of a few years, especially on Savaii, there come warning sounds like rumblings of distant thunder, sounds only too well known to those who have lived in volcanic lands. Then follows the fiery outbreak through the side of the jungle covered mountain, and a torrent of lava that destroys everything on its passage to the ocean. Fortunately, the lava is brittle, and when, in a few years, the crater's activity has ceased, in cooling it contracts and breaks up, new vegetation takes roots in the cracks, helping still further the

work of disintegration until the ugly scars on the mountain side are completely obliterated.

German Samoa consists of the islands of Savaii, Upolu, Manono and Opolima. The size of the first is about 48 miles by 25 miles, its greatest elevation being 5000 feet. Upolu, the second largest, has an area of about 600 sq. miles. Apia, the capital, is situated on this island. The total native population of the group is about 45,000, of which 39,000 are in the late German colony. There are some 400 Europeans.

The principal products of German Samoa are copra, cocoa and rubber. The rubber plantations are as yet only in their infancy. Thousands of acres now under cultivation are controlled by German companies, the strongest of which is the Deutsche Handels and Plantagen-Gesellschaft, which is also a large importing firm. The exports in 1909 were worth £150,068; for 1910 they reached £176,688. Of this total copra accounted for £129,000 in 1909, and £148,564 in 1910. In the two years the cocoa export was £20,300 and £27,780 respectively. The imports were in 1909, £166,880, and in 1910, £173,117.

The natives live almost wholly on the coast, where they obtain a good supply of fish, and grow food-stuff in abundance. This consists chiefly of bread-fruit, taro, sweet potato, banana, mango, cocoanut and orange. Besides fish the only other meat foods are pigs and fowls, and a few wild pigeons. Coral reefs at a distance from the shore practically surround the islands, giving a smooth water passage for long distances to small boats and canoes.

To appreciate fully the beauties of tropical islands you must ascend through the magnificent vegetation to some mountain top. At your feet lies a crater lake, its water a beautiful green; further below to right or left lies the ocean (you almost think that you could throw a stone into it). The shallow water inside the reef is a lighter green, the breakers show white, while beyond, the ocean is indigo. If you happen to be at temple festivities in the mountains of the Malay Archipelago, off the beaten track of tourists,

you will see the natives from the highest to the lowest assemble in their most costly apparel, which, set in the natural beauties, give a most gorgeous effect.

The Samoans are very like the pure Malays in appearance, excepting that they are individually a much bigger race and lighter in colour. Physically and mentally I believe that the Samoans are one of the finest peoples in the world. They are generous, hospitably and courteous to a degree that would make martyrs of them were they subordinate to the demands of modern commercialism; and it may yet be that they will fall before its onslaught, as the Incas (in whom I think there was a good deal of resemblance and possibly some blood relationship), fell before the ruthless conquerors. It is well known that the Pacific Islands are not the original home of the Polynesians, a race of Caucasian origin. Recent scientific research leads to the conclusion that the first immigrants into the Pacific came down from Eastern Asia, *via* what are now the Japanese, and adjacent islands. They were the megalithic men who have left ruins of their structures (great stones placed together without mortar) right across Asia and through the Pacific, at Ponape, Tonga and other places. The next migration was from the Ganges valley and south-east Asia, through what are now Malay Islands, where, according to Alfred Russell Wallace, they have left language and physical characteristics in the men of Gilolo.

The Samoans have many interesting customs. One or two were shown in the photographs published last month. The ceremonial visit to the Governor is called the Talolo. For this function the natives come in their canoes from the more distant provinces and islets, and, forming in procession, perform a sort of dance-march all the way to the Governor's residence. Arrived there, the chiefs deposit the presents they have brought and, later, return to their boats, marching along in the same manner as they came. This is a periodical function, and is carried out with much dignity. Before the German occupation the King was visited in this ceremonious manner.

There is one event to which the Samoans look forward with all the eagerness of the British school boy to Easter and hot cross buns. This is what is called palolo day. The palolo (*Unice virilis*) is a worm-like marine creature, which lives on the coral rock, and is considered a great delicacy by the natives. On two consecutive days, at daybreak, once a year, after the full moon, it "swarms" inside the reef. At Savaii this "swarming" happens in the month of September, at Upolu in October. The whole creature is about 8 in. long. The fore part never leaves the rock. The rest swims by "kinking" itself through the water. It breaks in pieces on being handled. When cooked it looks like, and is said to taste like, spinach. It is a gay time in Samoa when palolo morning arrives. The girls hang

ulas necklaces of the red and fragrant pod of the pandanus palm) round the necks of their "best" boys, or other male friends, and, placing hibiscus flowers in their own hair, assemble, a joyous multitude in hundreds of canoes, to gather the palolo. When the sun rises the palolo breaks up and disappears.

English, not German, is the language used in the Archipelago. R. L. Stevenson is buried on the mountain top behind Apia. He lived for five years on the island of Upolu, where he wrote some of his greatest novels, "Catriona," "The Ebb Tide," and "The Wrecker." His house, "Vailima," was built on the side of the mountain where he now lies buried, and his "Island Night's Entertainments," have immortalised the scenes amongst which he dwelt.

## II.—GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

The geological formation of this new possession appears to be mostly volcanic and coral. There are a number of active volcanoes on the small islands adjacent to the coast. Travelling by small boats along the coast is at all times difficult. August is the best month. The shore all along the north is particularly steep. The deepest water in the world, somewhere about five miles deep, lies between New Guinea and Japan. The swell on these steep beaches is extremely great, and is also the undertow. The sea's action is so violent that the mouths of nearly all the smaller streams are choked up with sand. This causes long lagoons to form in the jungle at the back of the beach, and parallel with the shore. Out on these the natives build their villages, breed the mosquitoes, and suffer from malaria. You require to be as expert as a native to land your boat safely. Your Papuans will sometimes wait a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes for a suitable swell, then with a rush you are thrown high on the steep bank of sand, where it demands great agility to land your feet and hold your canoe from the undertow. Failure to seize the correct moment for the onward rush means disaster. I have, with a number of fierce-looking Papuans, approached in a

canoe to within twenty feet of coral cliffs, where the great swell smashed and thundered, and was flung back at us in spray. The object the natives had in view was to spear the fish that slept submerged in the shadow of the rock. With their paddles the natives held the canoe end on so stationery that it neither advanced nor receded a yard as the swell rolled beneath us in its mad rush at the cliff. There are things that you may do with the utmost confidence under the guidance of natives that you would not think of attempting with any white men that ever lived. Unerringly, at a depth of ten or twelve feet, will they impale fish with their long spears. Even now it makes me feel hungry to think of those beautiful fresh, firm fish we used to grill on the beach.

In places a considerable quantity of coal is thrown upon the beach—evidence of old land once high above the sea level, but now, maybe, miles deep. Again, in other places, the sea has permanently invaded the jungle, considerable areas still retaining quantities of dead timber life beneath the sea's surface. More evidence of recent volcanic disturbance.

There are said to be indications of petroleum in both Dutch and German

New Guinea. The Germans were proposing to test theirs.

Copra is the principal product. The area under cultivation is large. There are a number of private plantations, but the greater part of the production is in the hands of the German New Guinea Company, who have plantations both on the mainland and on the small islands off the coast.

What improvements have been effected are good and substantial. Friedrich Wilhelmshaven is the principal port. Wherever Government officials were stationed modern buildings were erected on elevated ground, and the jungle cleared for some distance around. Friedrich Wilhelmshaven is a good harbour, and pretty, though rather small. It has an inner basin, which lies behind the town, while the outer entrance is approached through numerous small islands.

Timber should be a great asset. The jungle is magnificent. It grows to a great height, and is full of chattering birds of gay plumage.

So high are the trees that unless you can find pigeons on the lower limb, you cannot kill them with a 12-bore shot gun. Yet these birds, of which there are numbers, are as large as a fair-sized hen. They generally perch on the top of the trees, where they look about the size of starlings. Up there they are perfectly safe.

At Alexishaven the Mission has saw mills and joinery works, where the natives are taught to manufacture what is required in the colony. Boats and furniture are excellently made, and some of the wood used is very beautiful.

On the far western end of the north coast you find a superior type of native to the true Papuan. He resembles more the Papuo-Melanesian of Eastern British New Guinea. He has constant intercourse with Malay races, and builds a large house out in the water that resembles very much the Dyak houses of Borneo. Houses shaped like an inverted

boat, each of which gives shelter to many families.

As you come east you find the true Papuan. These show a great diversity in cultural development. Whilst some execute really excellent carving on their canoes, weapons and house ornaments, and others build very ornamental houses, others again are content with ornamenting their faces with red and black paint, with thrusting a long bone or piece of bamboo through their noses, and live in inferior dwellings.

The medium of communication between the white man and the native in German New Guinea is pidgeon English. The plantation boy talks it, and the German settler learns it, and often can talk no other English. How it came to be adopted by the natives on that out-of-the-way coast is a puzzle.

The conspicuous features of the interior are wild men, mountains and jungle. There has been little penetration except by exploring parties. There is one very fine river, the Kaiserin Augusta. Fairly large boats can navigate it for 300 miles, but for a considerable distance the country on each side is low-lying and swampy.

If you could always stay on the high ground with the vegetation cleared from around you, you would find New Guinea to be a very healthy place. Under such conditions you would run little chance of getting fever. I have no doubt that the time is not far distant when the ports will all be properly treated for the elimination of the mosquito and health resorts will be established at a cool altitude on the mountains for the relief of the colonists.

It is not the settlements nearest to the equator that are always the hottest. The topography of the surrounding country has a lot to do with it. I have been at places almost on the equator, where, fanned by cool sea breezes, you could lie out on the beach sand in the middle of the day. Other places hundreds of miles from the equator, but shut in by ranges of hills, were insufferably hot.



# THE CULT OF THE SUPER NATION.

## A WAR OF IDEALS.

REVIEWED BY ALFRED HART.

In March, 1912, General Friedrich von Bernhardi, a distinguished writer on technical military subjects, published in Berlin a singularly outspoken book, entitled "Germany and the Next War." Later in the same year it was translated into English, and a cheap edition of this version is now available. All those who desire to understand the case for Germany as propounded by one of her leading generals, should carefully read this remarkable book; on the one hand it is an apology, a defence, and a justification of Germany, on the other hand, a warning, a defiance and a menace to existing civilisation. Upon its first appearance it was scathingly reviewed by many leading British newspapers and journals; even the thoughtful Liberal was for a moment given furiously to think. In international affairs a queasy conscience afflicts him and habitually impels him to be so scrupulously fair to rival nations that at times he is scarcely fair to his own; but this blatant glorification of war as a right, a duty, and a national policy shocked him as a representative peace-loving Englishman; this cool declaration that in world politics might is right made him tremble for the safety of his money bags. He was quickly soothed, however, into normal tranquillity by judicious sermons in his anti-military party newspapers; he generously met more than half-way the profuse and fair-seeming assurances of his intellectual German friends, that the detestable opinions of the author were repudiated by the majority of their countrymen; once again he drowsed into his ecstatic vision of universal peace and brotherhood, dreams of "the Parliament of man, the federation of the world," with Britain as patron. On August 1st of this year he woke up, to find a Hun, more terrible and ruthless than Attila, at his country's gates. His

German friends had deceived him; the gun was loaded, and now that the trigger has been pulled, it is well to find out what we and an Empire are up against.

Here in good round terms we have a comprehensive declaration of war against the world, limited at present to that part of the world which has anything worth taking. Here is a re-affirmation of that hoary iniquity, "the end justifies the means," at any rate in the sphere of international politics. The extinct mosstrooper whose creed was—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,

That they should take who have the power,

And they should keep who can" —

re-appears in the modern garb of a Nietzschean superman, albeit somewhat fantastically decked in tawdry ethical trimmings clouted on with the strong, clumsy fingers of a German general. It is true that this mass of false doctrines, crude and jumbled generalisations, and misapplied science, lacks the hall-mark of German culture; but, in a country in which the worship of force has attained the dignity of a philosophic setting, and publicly displays itself in a grovelling deference to soldiers and a semi-barbarous super-appreciation of the military character, want of polish, and of thoroughness would easily be pardoned in a famous general, bold enough to express in set terms what every German who counts was thinking. Let us examine this book in detail.

### GERMAN VIEWS OF BRITISH POLICY.

Like all Gaul this book may be divided into three parts; in the first, the author states his theoretical views on war considered as a national policy, and on the political morality such a policy demands; in the second, he treats on the necessity of war to secure Germany her place in the sun, and to spread broad-

\* "Germany and the Next War." George Robertson: 2/-.

cast perchance with shrapnel the blessings of German culture, in the third and last section he carefully reviews the military and naval conditions of the European world, and suggests reforms to secure, if possible, success for his own country. There is no need in the present article to discuss this third portion of the book. Only an insular mode of criticism could employ the words of the *Spectator*: "English readers will find almost everything they assume to be true about the relations of Britain and Germany turned upside down, and assumed by the author to be true in a precisely contrary sense." The concentration of the British fleet in the North Sea, the establishment of naval bases at Rosyth and Harwich, the enormous increase in our naval building programme, we regard as due to "Germany challenging British power"; ought any one except perhaps the *Spectator* to feel surprised if Bernhardt says, "Britain is planning attacks on Germany"? The British proposal to Germany to discontinue the race in ship-building we know to be sincere; sensible Germans consider such a chimerical suggestion springs either from exhaustion or from duplicity: in either case to be rejected with righteous scorn, and to be regarded as an unwarrantable interference in German affairs. The Triple Entente we publicly claim to be defensive only; but how are the Germans to be assured of that? Bernhardt plainly expresses doubts about British good faith, and appeals, not altogether without justification, to history to justify the epithet of "perfidious Albion".

#### WAR A BLESSING, PEACE A CURSE.

One might not, it may be repeated, so feel any surprise if a German history of the British Empire contained much to disturb the unctuous pose of self-righteousness affected by too many British publicists. But these theories of war, these new standards of political morality, these outspoken views on the mission assigned by Providence to the German people, and the logical corollary that Germany must conquer the world for the good of mankind, form

a new world of ideals at war with all we have hitherto held sacred. He begins by vigorously condemning the love of peace too prevalent in Germany as a mark of "the weary, spiritless and exhausted ages." He affects to deplore that "we are accustomed to regard war as a curse, and refuse to recognise it as the greatest factor in the furtherance of culture and power." In following up this statement we soon have biology pressed into the service. "War is a biological necessity of the first importance, a regulative element in the life of mankind which cannot be dispensed with, since without it an unhealthy development will follow, which excludes every advancement of the race, and therefore all real civilisation."

#### THE TWO RACES OF MANKIND.

Within the limits of his military logic he does not shrink from the crudest applications of the law of the survival of the fittest to race and sociology. To arbitration as a political principle one must expect a professional soldier to object as likely to limit the active practice of his profession. Accordingly he resents as "a presumptuous encroachment on the laws of natural development" the attempt to settle great quarrels between nations and states by courts of arbitration, and scoffs disdainfully at one of the ideas underlying arbitration in that it permits "a weak nation to have the same right to live as the powerful and vigorous nation." In his view we may divide mankind into two divisions, the German people, "the greatest civilised people known to history," and the lower provisional races which at present are permitted by the Kaiser to people the rest of the planet, and to drag on a "pitiable existence" without the blessings of German culture. In the fulness of time, however, the higher race will be prepared to seek "an enlarged sphere of influence" and so "create the conditions under which mankind develops into the most splendid perfection"—a delightful euphemism for the barbarous massacres in Belgium. The higher race will, of course, obtain territory from the lower race by the "right of conquest."

"Higher civilisation and the correspondingly greater power are the foundations of the right to annexation. This right is, it is true, a very indefinite one, and it is impossible to determine what degree of civilisation justifies annexation and subjugation. . . . The subjugated nation does not recognise this right of subjection, and the more powerful civilised nation refuses to admit the claim of the subjugated to independence." The Belgians, accordingly, were found guilty of the atrocious crime of being members of a weak state; they rebelled against the inexorably just laws of biology, and refused "to recognise this right of subjugation" bestowed by Providence upon their more numerous, i.e., more civilised neighbours; they point blank declined to permit the higher race "to discharge our great duties of the future"; accordingly it became necessary to "stamp a great part of humanity with the impress of the German spirit" at Louvain and elsewhere. His final conclusion is "might is at once the supreme right, and the dispute as to what is right is decided by the arbitrament of war."

#### PEACE SOCIETIES IMMORAL.

Glorification of war as the school for noble virtues and heroism as "one of the most salutary elements in the moulding of the human race," and as a correction for the degeneration due to the canker of peace, is what one may expect from the pen of a soldier. But our author is nothing if not thorough. He declares war to be "an unqualified necessity, justifiable from every point of view," and denounces arbitration as a device of the weak to muzzle the strong. "Arbitration treaties must be peculiarly detrimental to an aspiring people which has not yet reached its political and national zenith, and is bent on expanding its power." Peace societies will learn with interest that "efforts directed towards the abolition of war must not only be termed foolish, but absolutely immoral, and must be stigmatised as unworthy of the human race." His practical conclusion is "the maintenance of peace never can or may be the goal of a policy."

#### POLITICAL MORALITY IS EXPEDIENCY.

In order that he may justify war as the mainspring of German foreign policy, Bernhardi attempts a theory of the duties and functions of the modern state, modified to suit German world-politics. "If this duty consists in giving scope to the highest intellectual and moral development of the citizens, and in co-operating in the moral education of the human race, then the State's own acts must necessarily conform to the moral laws. But the acts of the State cannot be judged by the standard of individual morality." "The end-all and be-all of a State is power," which, howsoever obtained, "must justify itself by being applied for the greatest good of mankind." It follows then that "the increase of this power is thus from this standpoint the first and foremost duty of the State."

He then finds it necessary to discuss shortly some points which touch on political morality. He decides that "a statesman is under no obligation to deceive deliberately"; in fact, "a State which employed deceitful methods would soon sink into disrepute"; yet, when two States are engaged in peaceful rivalry, "the employment of hostile methods, cunning, and deception" are justifiable. When war and peace are in the balance, "expediency in the higher sense must be conclusive in deciding whether to undertake a war in itself morally justifiable. Such decision is rendered more easy by the consideration that the prospects of success are always greatest when the moment for declaring war can be settled to suit the political and military situation." What are we to understand by German "expediency"? Here is the answer in words that almost seem prophetic. "When the hostile States are weakened or hampered by affairs at home and abroad, but its own warlike strength shows elements of superiority, it is imperative to use the favourable circumstances to promote its own political aims."

#### PAPER NEUTRALITY AND TREATIES.

In pursuing his vision of a world-empire—a consummation that must be at-

tained lest the blessings of German civilisation, "spiritual and moral liberty and the profound and lofty aspirations of German thought be lost for long ages to mankind" he declares the first condition of a sound German policy. "France must be so completely crushed that she can never again come across our path." The next obstacle, "the principle of the balance of power in Europe, which has, since the Congress of Vienna, led to an almost sacrosanct but entirely unjustifiable existence, must be entirely disregarded." While he admits that "the idea of a balance of power was gradually developed from the feeling that States do not exist to thwart each other, but to work together for the advancement of culture, he declares that, as "it is opposed to our weightiest interests," it must be altered to suit. After having thus devoured one treaty, his appetite grows by what it feeds on. "A further question, suggested by the present political position, is whether all the political treaties which were concluded at the beginning of the last century under quite other conditions, . . . can or ought to be permanently observed. When Belgium was proclaimed neutral, no one contemplated that she would lay claim to a large and valuable region of Africa. It may well be asked whether the acquisition of such territory is not *ipso facto* a breach of neutrality. . . . The conception of permanent neutrality is entirely contrary to the essential nature of the State which can only attain its highest moral aims in competition with other States." His views on political alliances are stated more clearly later on. "Every treaty of alliance presupposes the *rebus sic stantibus*; for since it must satisfy the interests of each contracting party, it clearly can only hold as long as those interests are really benefited. This is a political principle that cannot be disputed." For as he naïvely remarks, "Conditions may arise which are more powerful than the most honourable intentions."

#### PANEGYRIC ON ENGLISH STATESMEN.

Such are the maxims of German statecraft, and the author regards these

as actuating the conduct of statesmen in general; in fact, he regards "schemes for universal peace as a cloak for political machinations." He compliments English statesmen on the successful application of the political maxims expounded; "even if she has acted with complete disregard of political morality, she has built up a mighty Empire, which is the object of all policy. . . . English policy is guided chiefly by unscrupulous selfishness, shrinks from no means of accomplishing its aims, and thus shows admirable diplomatic skill."

#### MACHIAVELLI IN GERMANY.

Throughout Bernhardt postulates as axiomatic a theory of international politics which separates statecraft from ethics, recognises brute force as the dominating principle of the universe, makes success the final test of all political conduct, and presupposes baseness and hypocrisy in the rest of mankind. These revolting doctrines are such an eternal dishonour to human nature that confidently and at once one would assign them to the inventive genius of super-Germans; actually they are derived from that poisonous text-book of renaissance corruption—"The Prince" of Machiavelli. From this polluted source the national idol of Prussia, Frederick the Great, drew his detestable maxims of state-policy, and in the practice of infamous treachery approved himself a shining exemplar to his royal descendants. Thence, royal perfidy has been transmuted by the alchemy of success into a national virtue, and with obsequious loyalty poets, historians, and philosophers have vied in extolling the beauty and truth of Machiavellian maxims so successfully applied by the royal hero. In particular, the great national historian Treitschke, devoted all his immense stores of learning and his historic imagination to the congenial task of expressing the principles of political morality in terms of national "glory" and "greatness," commercial gain, and culture; and with sure artistic hand he has rounded the perfections of his theory with a touch

of religion. The name of God or an appeal to Providence is always in his mouth. "God will see to it," he says, "that war will always recur as a drastic medicine for the human race," whilst his adoring military disciple blasphemously declares, "in this way statecraft becomes a tool of Providence, which employs the human will to attain its end." German statesmen astutely recognised that, to prevent premature understanding on the part of foreigners obstinately devoted to an obsolete code of morality, this last and choicest fruit of German culture must be retained for home consumption; accordingly when Bernhardt with clumsy frankness expressed what Kaiser, court, army, university and press were thinking, all alike pretended to repudiate such a system of inverted ethics as embodying German ideals.

#### INTELLECTUAL PERVERTS.

Unfortunately for the peace of the world, actual German practice dovetails almost perfectly into this German theory. The whole history of German foreign policy since 1860, the astounding revelations of German duplicity to be culled from the White Book, the circumstances connected with the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, their barbarous method of conducting warfare on land and sea, all tend to prove that crude and ill-digested as the views of Bernhardt are, they are substantially the views of that portion of the German nation which counts. When we reflect that their creative energy, their perfection of training in the arts both of peace and of war, their appalling vigour in action, their steadiness of national purpose, serve only the base purposes of unexampled perfidy and boundless rapacity, that in them the keen intellect of Iago informs the brute disposition of Caliban, we must hope that they will be crushed to the ground, "like Lucifer, never to hope again." For the future they will be impossible of trust as neighbours, friends, or foes, and must be ostracised from the comity of nations as unfit for human society.

#### IDEALS AT WAR.

Behind all the apparent causes of this Titanic war, is a war of ideals. For more than sixty years Britain has been developing in international affairs a national conscience. "The English," said Emerson in 1850, "stand for liberty . . . The nation always resists the immoral action of their Government." This conscience has grown with the growth of her democracy; and thirty years later Gladstone appealed to "the rising hopes of a public law for Christendom," and swept from power a Ministry which stood for oppression of weaker nations. The present Liberal Government is just as vehement as Gladstone himself in its protests against "doctrines of national self interest and self-assertion as supreme laws and guides of international relations." We are fighting to establish upon the impregnable rock of civilised public opinion the laws of public justice whose very existence the Germans deny. We are fighting for the vital principle that for nations as for individuals there is but one code of morality, and that the highest. We are fighting to perpetuate a type of spiritual and political freedom which the Prussian drill sergeant can find no place for in his philosophy of force. Against us are ranged millions of super-savages, at their head a megalomaniac, besotted with the pride of absolutism, and now like Moloch.

"Besmeared with blood  
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears."

Upon this struggle between this lower civilisation whose gospel is force, and the higher civilisation whose watchword is justice, depend issues of tremendous importance to mankind. In the clash of warring ideals there is no place for compromise. These assassins of liberty have drawn the sword and must perish by the sword; democracy must fight this fight against despotism to a finish. For all true sons of our Empire the call to arms against tyranny rings shrill as a trumpet blast to the farthest confines of Australia, the advance post of British freedom in the South.



## A GREAT WAR HISTORY.

Many histories of the great struggle will certainly be produced in Europe and America, and even in Australia. It will be difficult to select the best amongst them all, but it is certain that everyone will want some permanent record of this terrific conflict, which must alter the entire face of Europe, if not of the world. There are some things everyone will look for, and any history having these will be the sort of thing they want.

The first necessity is that the writers—and there must be many of them—have actually seen of what they tell. This, perhaps, cuts out any work produced in Australia, but the thing is so immensely important that we want the real thing, not summaries of what third parties saw and heard, no matter how skilfully woven it may be into a connected narrative. Next, the work must be splendidly illustrated with photographs taken on the spot, and it must also have excellent and clear maps of the regions in which the fighting took place, together with detailed plans of the battles showing the positions occupied by the opposing armies.

Then, too, as it deals with military and naval strategy, naval and military experts must contribute largely to ensure accuracy, but the editor must see to it that what they write is always easily understandable. There should be a lucid account of why the war took place; there must be something about the alliances which made it inevitable, and, above all, there must be a competent summary of the results of the war. The many new war weapons which have been tried out for the first time must be fully described; in fact, the history we want to buy must be full of first-hand, carefully edited information about every phase of the war.

To judge from the contents of the first volume, the "History of the Great European War," by W. Stanley MacBean Knight, will fulfil all these requirements, and many more. The articles are just what we want; the

illustrations are splendid, and the maps excellent. Mr. Knight is a well-known authority on European affairs, and has the gift of throwing light upon complicated situations with a few forceful phrases easily understood by the man in the street. He is assisted in the work by a large staff of naval and military experts, as well as having as contributors many who actually took part in the battles described.

The war itself is of an absolutely unique character. It is the first war in history that has embraced the whole world from east to west, from north to south. Never before have such vast masses of men been involved, such scientific engines of war been used. As the war itself is unique, so must the history of the war be. What was good enough for the struggles of the past, the Boer war, the Franco-Prussian, the Crimean, or the American Civil War, cannot be good enough for this. Mr. Knight appears to fully realise this, and in his graphic history deals in a unique manner with his subject. The work when complete will occupy four volumes. The first, which is necessarily introductory, has already been published, and tells of the situation which led up to the war, but also gives some account of the invasion of Belgium, the action of our army and fleet, and the strategy of the French and German generals. Although special attention is paid to the work of the British troops, every theatre of the war is carefully covered. This first book is of great value as a work of constant reference during the progress of the war itself. It is indeed safe to say that no man or woman wishing fully to understand the aims and actions of any of the Powers engaged in the war can really afford to be without it, whilst the subsequent volumes will give just that information we want to have, information which years hence we will pass on to our grandchildren. The volumes are published in Australia by the Standard Publishing Company.



THE IMPERIAL PALACE, BERLIN.

## GERMAN VIEWS ON THE WAR.

### I.—What the German Socialists Say.

We know so absolutely that we are engaged on a just and, as far as we are concerned, inevitable war that we can afford to consider with calmness the views of Germans themselves on the conflict. It is perhaps not surprising to find that they too view their struggle just, and have rallied as one man to the aid of the Kaiser. We hoped a good deal from the Social Democrats, who have steadily increased their strength during the last few years. If this powerful body realised how German militarism had precipitated the war, its members might have compelled their rulers to stop ere it was too late. But what do we find? Believing the very Empire in danger, they unanimously support the Government. Just as in the British Empire, the declaration of war, like a magic wand, healed all differences, and made the whole people one, so in Germany the alleged Russian menace seems to have obliterated all in-

ternecine strife, to have levelled all political antagonisms, and to have welded the entire nation into one solid unit.

It is quite clear that we are not fighting merely the hated Prussian military caste, but have against us a solid and determined people, who are absolutely convinced that their very existence has been deliberately threatened by Russia. This blind, and we think baseless, terror which appears to have seized hold of the Germans, can to some extent be understood by us, for Great Britain herself suffered from it for half a century or more, and, under its influence has perpetrated some grave offences against humanity. It led us into the blunder and crime of the Crimean War the wrong of which we now recognise. It led us to the edge of war on behalf of the unspeakable Turk in 1877, from which horror we were only saved by the heroic exertions of Mr. Gladstone. Even then by trading on our Russophobia,

Lord Beaconsfield was able to tear up the treaty of San Stefano at Berlin, and force back into the hell of Turkish misrule, for a generation, some of the Balkan peoples, whom Russia had freed. But for the daring of W. T. Stead Russophobia would have flung even Mr. Gladstone's Government into war over the trumpety Penjdeh affair of 1885.

These incidents are to most of us ancient history, but fresh in the minds of all is the Dogger Bank affair, when there was a universal demand for war against Russia, a demand which a less cool Prime Minister than Mr. Balfour might have been unable to resist. There is no doubt that even now the same anti-Russian mania obsesses many good people amongst us, who are afraid of being friends with France, because France is friends with Russia, and who even shrink from fighting for Belgium because Russia is on our side! There will undoubtedly be trouble with these Russophobes when peace comes to be made, and Russia, as payment for the huge debt under which the Allies will be to her, will obtain Constantinople. To prevent her occupying that golden key to the East has been the settled policy of generations of British politicians, and it will hurt them terribly to see Russia, at long last, achieve her legitimate object, and obtain an ice-free outlet to the world. The following extracts from the utterances of German Socialists collected together, *via* the American papers, indicate sufficiently their attitude towards the present struggle:—

The chief organ of Socialism in Berlin, the *Vorwärts*, contains the following editorial utterance:

We were always open enemies of the monarchic form of government, and we always will be. We were often obliged to conduct a bitter opposition to the temperamental wearer of the crown. But we have to acknowledge to-day that William II. has shown himself the friend of universal peace.

In harmony with this is the speech made at a mass-meeting of Social Democrats by N. Feuerstein, Socialist member of the Reichstag, from which the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) quotes the following passage:

We are all convinced that the German Government is peace-loving, and desires nothing better than to uphold the peace. But in the case of the present war it is the duty of every Social Democrat called to arms to do his best fighting beside his fellow countrymen, especially when operations are directed against Russia, whose absolute despotism constitutes a menace and danger to civilised Europe.

"War in our country," declares the *Volkstimme*, a Socialist organ of Chemnitz, compels all comrades "to unite against the foe," and this paper proceeds to say:

All must set aside the aims and purposes of their party, and bear in mind one fact—Germany, and in a larger sense all Europe, is endangered by Russian despotism. At this moment we all feel the duty to fight chiefly and exclusively against Russian despotism. Germany's women and children must not become the prey of Russian brutality; the German country must not be the spoil of Cossacks; because if the Allies should be victorious, not an English governor or a French republican would rule over Germany, but the Russian Czar. Therefore we must defend at this moment everything that means German culture and German liberty against a merciless and barbaric enemy.

A similar sentiment is expressed by the Socialist Deputy Kolb, in an article in *Volksfreund* (Carlsruhe), when he says:

If the Russian Government should really be senseless enough to force, against all common sense, reason, and humanity, this European war, every Social Democrat will be expected to do his duty toward his fatherland, culture and humanity. It will be the last thing that Social Democracy could endure to have Russian Czarism act as political arbiter of Europe.

Deputy Haase, speaking in the Reichstag, voiced the view of the Socialists in a speech regretting the war, but pledging support to the Government. He is quoted as follows in the *Kölnische Zeitung*:

On behalf of my party, I wish to make the following declaration:—

The policy of Imperialism has plunged the entire world into war, and made the peoples fling themselves against each other and deluge Europe in a torrent of blood. The defenders of this policy will have to bear full responsibility before the world.

The Social Democrats of Germany have combated this policy with all their strength, and at this very hour they combat it still, in union with their French brothers, who have always laboured to maintain peace. Our efforts have failed. We find ourselves in a state of war and menaced with foreign invasion. It is no longer a question of the

cause of the war; it is a question of the means whereby we can defend our frontier. But we have the right to think with sorrow of the millions of our fellow countrymen who have been dragged, in spite of themselves, into this catastrophe.

It is they who will suffer from the horrors of war. Our eyes accompany our soldiers, but we think of the mothers who are forced to separate from their sons, of the women and children deprived suddenly of their breadwinners, and of all those who will suf-

fer from misery and hunger. To-morrow thousands of sick and wounded will return to us. We consider it our duty to ease their pains and to assist them as much as possible.

Germany is threatened with annihilation by Russian despotism, and to prevent this danger the Government can count on the support of the Social Democratic Party on condition that all efforts are made to secure, at the earliest possible moment, an honourable and permanent international peace.

## II.—The Views of a Worker for Anglo-German Friendship.

The article we published last month by Mr. F. H. Stead appeared in England also, and copies of it reached Germany. It was read by Gottfried Stoffers, of Duisberg, who, for many years has worked strenuously for better relations between Britain and Germany. It perturbed him greatly. He wrote to Mr. Stead at length, and, by the kindness of a friend in a neutral land, his letter reached England. The gist of his case for Germany is given below. The reason why we publish it is because it is the only actually first-hand information which has reached us, telling of how the very sanest sort of German views the war. Mr. Stoffers is no sycophant of royalty or worshipper of militarism. His friendship to England in the past has shown itself in many ways. He has extended hospitality to British workmen visiting Germany, he has promoted the visits of German working men to England, and many and gracious have been his acts of personal friendship to individual Englishmen. His attitude to the war has therefore peculiar significance and interest. If Mr. Stoffers regards it in this way, we may be perfectly certain that practically 99 Germans in a hundred go even further than he does:—

### THE GERMAN CASE.

He describes as the chief error of Mr. Stead's article his ascription of the war to a military caste which had prepared and, of set design, brought it about. He declares this to be nonsense. He says that "England possesses no better friend than the Kaiser"; the Kaiser has, with unexampled conscientiousness, maintained peace, even at the expense of the German prestige; the Kaiser

made efforts to preserve peace even when the Russian troops were already standing on the German frontier, and lost much precious time by delaying, in his eagerness for peace, his declaration of war against Russia. "I can assure you this is no Kaiser's war or war of a military caste, but a people's war in the finest sense of that word, just as in 1813, a Crusade. All of us stand behind the Kaiser, from the most radical Socialist to the most hardened Conservative . . . one united people, of one mind; and that is the most glorious fruit of this war. . . . We are not an autocratically or militaristically governed people, but a people just as free as the English, and, in consequence of the universal franchise, of much greater political maturity than your English average voter."

[Has Mr. Stoffers forgotten the Zabern affair, what the German people then said about Prussianism, and how the German Reichstag voted against it? Has he forgotten that the Reichstag majority against the German Government, which in England would have turned that Government out of power, had no more effect than the resolution of a debating society? Is a people thus governed "a people just as free as the English"?]

### WHY GERMANY WENT TO WAR.

"Such a united and inspiring elevation of an entire people, such an unparalleled passion to sacrifice wealth and life to the uttermost, can only be produced by the honourable and conscientious conviction that here the question was of a long-feared final struggle between the Slav and the Teuton, and of the defence of our German civilisation and our German morals against the

hordes of the Tsar—the protector and public instigator of the Serbian regicides. . . . But that the British, a kindred Teutonic people, should, in this severe struggle, fall on our backs—that is so sad beyond measure that I can find no Parliamentary words by which to express my judgment on it.”

#### WHAT ABOUT BELGIUM.

On the question of the breach of Belgian neutrality, Mr. Stoffers retorts that in the last forty-three years, while Germany has preserved the peace, we British have been wading to the knees in blood, and heaping one breach upon another of international law—not to defend the very existence of the British people or civilisation, but merely to satisfy our imperial greed for land and power. “But,” he cries, “how stood the case with us? Threatened on all sides, *knowing* that our enemies would march through Belgium in order to fall on our flank, *knowing* that this plan had been *previously considered for years*, and was ripe for realisation, we, in the bitterest need, in a desperate struggle for our existence as a great people, forestalled our enemies.” [Over against Mr. Stoffers’ “knowledge,” which he emphasises with italics, we have the definite assurance of the French Government that it would respect the neutrality of Belgium.] “Our march through Belgium and Luxemburg was the iron necessity of a people struggling for its existence, and its great past, and for its high civilisation. . . . Our violation of Belgian neutrality, which has fallen out so unfortunately for the Belgian people—through no fault of ours . . . has for Sir Edward Grey been only a pretext. . . . Our wrath against England is much stronger than against Russians and Frenchmen, for England has been guilty of treason against her own blood, and bears the mark of Cain upon her forehead.”

#### THE TRAGIC ERROR.

This, then, is the case which Mr. Stoffers tries to make out for Germany and against England. Oh, the pity of it! What Mr. Stoffers’ contention amounts to is this: that the whole German people

was seized with a mortal scare that Russia was resolved on annihilating the German people and the German civilisation. In support of this tremendous charge against Russia not one tittle of evidence is advanced. No proof has been produced that even the Serbian Government incited the Austrian regicides; and there is no proof for the monstrous statement that the Tsar was the instigator and public protector of the assassins. There is no proof adduced that Russia meditated the extinction of Germany. But this baseless *canard* is, according to Mr. Stoffers, the sole reason why the Kaiser declared war on Russia, and why the German people supported him as one man! It sounds like an incident in a frightful nightmare rather than sober history.

If only Germany had waited until there was time to put proof in place of panic, and to let facts outweigh fright, the danger of war might have been averted. There was the mediation of other Powers, there was the American Peace plan for delaying strife, there was The Hague Tribunal—all open to Germany and officially approved by her. But Germany would have none of them. She would rush into war. She would declare her very existence was at stake. Nay, the whole cause of civilisation was at stake. And, then, in this fit of self-caused desperation, she would justify burglarious attacks on innocent peoples as an “iron necessity,” and denounce England as traitor because of her refusal to help her against this terrific Russian bogey.

So a baseless panic has caused Germany to hurl Europe into war!

If our next-door neighbour is seized with nightmare and rushes out with a poker in his hand declaring that another neighbour is going to kill him, and proceeds to lay about him, smashing windows, striking inoffensive passers-by, and excuses everything by shrieking out that he is fighting for his very life, we are acting the part not of a traitor, but of a friend when we try to put the poor victim of frightful dreams under salutary restraint.



## “THE GREAT ILLUSION.”

BY NORMAN ANGELL.

Civilisation will, says the *Economic Review*, some day acknowledge a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Norman Angell for his book “The Great Illusion.” No recent treatise has attracted wider attention or done more to stimulate thought in the present century.

Most people have heard of Norman Angell, who emerged some years ago from the obscurity of more or less hack journalism—he edited the Paris edition of the *Daily Mail*—to take his place before the world as a novel and logical thinker on the causes and results of war. Fewer people have read his book, and those who have not, consider that this war has conclusively demonstrated him wrong, for does he not say that war is impossible? His book is assumed to prove that. War is raging, therefore he must be discredited. Those, however, who take the trouble to dip into his book will discover that he never suggests that war is impossible; what he does say, and what he does apparently prove, is that war is futile. His arguments are sound, and his logic is convincing. For five years his statements and reasoning have been subjected to the very severest criticism, but neither his facts nor his conclusions have been upset. Although we do not entirely agree with him, cannot follow him throughout, we yet must admit that the futility of war, in so far as it relates to the citizens of the belligerent States, is amply proved.

If we take the present struggle we find that already many of his contentions are being verified. The only possible benefit the war may bring about is the termination of the terrible competition in armaments which has been sucking the life-blood of the nations for the last decade. If instead of lightening the load, it further increases it, and results even in the introduction of conscription in Great Britain, then our last state will be worse than our first!

During the great Napoleonic wars the only country that really benefited was not conquering France, but Great Britain. Whilst industry on the Continent was paralysed by the rush of armies, secure in their sea-girdle, the British started new factories, began new industries, and when the war at last was over, behold, France and Spain, Germany and Holland discovered that Great Britain had not only taken their oversea colonies, but had also taken their markets! Although England was at war, the English people were not—they did not feel the iron hand of militarism. It is the same, to a lesser degree, to-day. We are at war, but we do not feel it to anything like the extent they do in Europe, where every able-bodied man has had to leave his ordinary vocation. Great Britain's Continental trade, worth £500,000,000, is, of course, cut off, but her oversea trade worth £800,000,000 goes on unimpaired, and she will be called on to make good the deficiency in supplies from Germany, Belgium, and to some extent France. When the war is over no doubt individual British merchants will benefit, having won markets they will keep. But whilst Britons will improve their position, entirely because of the isolation and consequent immunity of the British Isles from invasion, French, Belgian, and, of course, German merchants, will be ruined, whatever the final outcome of the struggle. Increased trade is nowadays almost the only standard by which success can be measured—it means increased wealth, and with wealth comes power.

The one country which must benefit from the war far more than any other is not victorious England, France, Russia or Belgium, but the neutral United States. The Americans are in the position of the English of Napoleon's time. They will undoubtedly be best able to supply goods to South

America, Australasia and Asia, in place of those usually obtained from European countries. The United States has the resources to produce the very things in which Germany at present excels, and the up-to-date and *elastic* factory methods of the Americans will undoubtedly adapt themselves very rapidly to meet the increased demand. We look to Germany for drugs, electrical fittings, machinery, wire, cotton and woollen goods, medicines, dyes, and the like. America has already taken second place as producer of many of these things; after the war we will probably find her leading.

Another result of the war will undoubtedly be the appearance of an American merchant marine. Did it exist to-day it would be a boon to the world, for hundreds of thousands must know the pinch of want, starve even, because there are no ships available to transport the abundant foodstuffs of America to other countries. At the beginning of the Napoleonic wars American ships carried 23 per cent. of the country's imports and exports, twenty years later, in 1816, a mercantile marine had been built, and was carrying no less than 91 per cent. of the country's trade! American ships continued to carry her goods until the fatal civil war in 1861, when her merchant vessels vanished permanently from the ocean.

We endeavour in the following pages to give some idea of the main contentions of Norman Angell, in his "Great Illusion" (Heinemann, 2/6). It is a book which ought to be carefully studied by all who are interested in the settlement which must follow the war. There is, says Norman Angell, a universal assumption that a nation, in order to find outlets for expanding population and increasing industry, or simply to ensure the best conditions possible for its people, is necessarily pushed to territorial expansion and the exercise of political force against others. It is assumed, therefore, that a nation's relative prosperity is broadly determined by its political power; that nations being competing units, advantage, in the last resort, goes to the possessor of

preponderant military force, the weaker going to the wall, as in the other forms of the struggle for life.

Mr. Angell challenges this whole doctrine. He attempts to show that it belongs to a stage of development out of which we have passed; that the commerce and industry of a people no longer depend upon the expansion of its political frontiers; that a nation's political and economic frontiers do not now necessarily coincide; that military power is socially and economically futile, and can have no relation to the prosperity of the people exercising it; that it is impossible for one nation to seize by force the wealth or trade of another - to enrich itself by subjugating or imposing its will by force on another - that, in short, war, even when victorious, can no longer achieve those aims for which peoples strive.

Conquest in the modern world is a process of multiplying by  $x$ , and then obtaining the original result by dividing by  $x$ . For a modern nation to add to its territory no more adds to the wealth of the people of such nation than it would add to the wealth of Londoners if the City of London were to annex the county of Hertford.

Mr. Angell also shows that international finance has become so interdependent and so interwoven with trade and industry that the intangibility of an enemy's property extends to his trade. It results that political and military power can in reality do nothing for trade; the individual merchants and manufacturers of small nations, exercising no such power, compete successfully with those of the great. Swiss and Belgian merchants drive English from the British Colonial market; Norway has, relatively to population, a greater mercantile marine than Great Britain; the public credit (as a rough-and-ready indication, among others, of security and wealth) of small States possessing no political power often stands higher than that of the Great Powers of Europe, Belgian Three per Cents, standing at 96, and German at 82; Norwegian Three and a-half per Cents, at 102, and Russian Three and a-half per Cents at 81.

War, says Mr. Angell, has no longer the justification that it makes for the survival of the fittest; it involves the survival of the fess fit. The idea that the struggle between nations is a part of the evolutionary law of man's advance involves a profound misreading of the biological analogy. The war-like nations do not inherit the earth; they represent the decaying human element. The diminishing role of physical force in all spheres of human activity carries with it profound psychological modifications.

Mr. Angell demonstrated by many examples that the smaller States, without any military strength, have the most prosperous citizens, the greatest trade. "The wealth, prosperity, and well-being of a nation depend in no way upon its political power; otherwise we should find the commercial prosperity and social well-being of the smaller nations, which exercise no political power, manifestly below that of the great nations which control Europe, whereas this is not the case. The populations of States like Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, are in every way as prosperous as the citizens of States like Germany, Russia, Austria and France. The trade *per capita* of the small nations is in many cases in excess of that of the great nations."

#### A LOGICAL FALLACY.

After quoting the opinions of leaders in both England and Germany who consider that invasion by a foreign power would mean the total collapse of the Empire, and its entire trade, he says: "That as the only possible policy in our day for a conqueror to pursue is to leave the wealth of a territory in the complete possession of the individuals inhabiting that territory, it is a logical fallacy and an optical illusion in Europe to regard a nation as increasing its wealth when it increases its territory, because when a province or State is annexed, the population, who are the real and only owners of the wealth therein, are also annexed, and the conqueror gets nothing. The facts of modern history abundantly demonstrate this. When Germany annexed Schles-

wig-Holstein and Alsatia not a single ordinary German citizen was one pfennig the richer. Although England 'owns' Canada, the English merchant is driven out of the Canadian markets by the merchant of Switzerland, who does not 'own' Canada. Even where territory is not formally annexed, the conqueror is unable to take the wealth of a conquered territory, owing to the delicate interdependence of the financial world (an outcome of our credit and banking systems), which makes the financial and industrial security of the victor dependent upon financial and industrial security in all considerable civilised centres; so that widespread confiscation or destruction of trade and commerce in conquered territory would react disastrously upon the conqueror. The conqueror is thus reduced to economic impotence, which means that political and military power is economically futile—that is to say, can do nothing for the trade and well-being of the individuals exercising such power. Conversely, armies and navies cannot destroy the trade of rivals, nor can they capture it. The great nations of Europe do not destroy the trade of the small nations to their benefit, because they cannot; and the Dutch citizen, whose Government possesses no military power, is just as well off as the German citizen, whose Government possesses an army of two million men, and a great deal better off than the Russian, whose Government possesses an army of something like four million."

#### THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Great navies and armies are necessary, say political experts, to protect our wealth against the aggression of powerful neighbours. Yet, when the investor, studying the question in its purely financial and material aspect, has to decide between the great States, with all their imposing paraphernalia of colossal armies and fabulously costly navies, and the little States possessing relatively no military power whatever, he plunges solidly and, with what is in the circumstances a tremendous difference, in favour of the small and helpless.

"Is it a sort of altruism or quixoticism which thus impels the capitalists of

Europe to conclude that the public funds and investments of powerless Holland and Sweden (any day at the mercy of their big neighbours) are 10 to 20 per cent. safer than the greatest Power of Continental Europe? The question is, of course, absurd. The only consideration of the financier is profit and security, and he has decided that the funds of the undefended nation are more secure than the funds of one defended by colossal armaments. How does he arrive at this decision, unless it be through his knowledge as a financier, which, of course, he exercises without reference to the political implication of his decision, that modern wealth requires no defence, because it cannot be confiscated?"

There are those, says Mr. Angell, who argue that the security of the small "States is due to the international treaties protecting their neutrality are precisely those who argue that treaty rights are things that can never give security!"

#### A BRITISH VIEW OF "SCRAPS OF PAPER."

Germany's action in disregarding the neutrality of Belgium was certainly foreshadowed by Major Stewart Murray, who Mr. Angell quotes, as follows:—

"The principle practically acted on by statesmen, though, of course, not openly admitted, is that frankly enunciated by Machiavelli: 'A prudent ruler ought not to keep faith when by so doing it would be against his interests, and when the reasons which made him bind himself no longer exist.' Prince Bismarck said practically the same thing, only not quite so nakedly. The European waste-paper basket is the place to which all treaties eventually find their way, and a thing which can any day be placed in a waste-paper basket is a poor thing on which to hang our national safety. Yet there are plenty of people in this country who quote treaties to us as if we could depend on their never being torn up. Very plausible and very dangerous people they are — idealists too good and innocent for a hard, cruel world, where force is the

chief law. Yet there are some such innocent people in Parliament even at present. It is to be hoped that we shall see none of them there in future."

"Major Murray is right to this extent: the militarist view, the view of those who 'believe in war,' and defend it even on moral grounds as a thing without which men would be 'sordid,' supports this philosophy of force, and it is precisely the atmosphere which the militarist regimen does engender.

"But the militarist view involves a serious dilemma. If the security of a nation's wealth can only be assured by force, and treaty rights are mere waste paper, how does it explain the evident security of the wealth of States possessing relatively no force? The mutual jealousies of those guaranteeing their neutrality? Then that mutual jealousy could equally well guarantee the security of any one of the larger States against the rest."

#### POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.

The plea of the militarist, says Mr. Angell, stands condemned; national safety can be secured by means other than military force. There is a great difference between political and economic security.

"The political security of the small States is *not* assured; no man would take heavy odds on Holland being able to maintain complete political independence if Germany cared seriously to threaten it. But Holland's economic security *is* assured. Every financier in Europe knows that if Germany conquered Holland or Belgium to-morrow, she would have to leave their wealth untouched; there could be no confiscation. And that is why the stocks of the lesser States, not in reality threatened by confiscation, yet relieved in part at least of the charge of armaments, stand fifteen to twenty points higher than that of the military States. Belgium, politically, might disappear to-morrow; her wealth would remain practically unchanged.

"But, by one of those curious contradictions we are frequently meeting in the development of ideas, while a fact like this is at least subconsciously recognised by those whom it concerns, the

necessary corollary of it--the positive form of the merely negative truth that a community's wealth cannot be stolen—is not recognised. We admit that a people's wealth must remain unaffected by conquest, and yet we are quite prepared to urge that we can enrich ourselves by conquering them! But if we must leave their wealth alone, how can we take it?"

#### CONFISCATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Facility of communication, says Mr. Angell, made nations mutually dependent upon each other. "If in the time of the Danes England could by some magic have killed all foreigners, she would presumably have been the better off. If she could do the same thing to-day, half her population would starve to death."

Mr. Angell proves that confiscation is impossible because the conqueror who confiscates the territory of the vanquished finds that the source of profit which tempted him has dried up. He illustrates this by imagining Hamburg annexed by a victorious British fleet, and shows how it would come about, that the whole influence of British finance would inevitably be brought to bear to compel the British Government to abandon the project.

The chapter devoted to foreign trade and military power is of peculiar interest just now when there are certain to be organised attempts made to obtain goods of other nations in place of those of Germany. We will return to it next month.

#### INDEMNITIES.

Mr. Angell shows that the great indemnity of £200,000,000 which Germany wrung from France in 1871 benefited her not at all. He shows that the series of crises between the year 1873 and 1880 were directly caused by the indemnity, "a burst of prosperity and then ruin for thousands." Directly the indemnity was paid prices in Germany rose roughly in proportion to the increased ratio of money to commodities, and so placed the country at a disadvantage in its exports—in its foreign trade, that is, with other countries. That part of the money used to purchase com-

modities abroad introduced them to compete with home production.

"If we put the question in this form, 'Was the receipt of the indemnity in the most characteristic and successful case in history of advantage to the conqueror?' the reply is simple enough: all the evidence plainly and conclusively shows that it was of no advantage; that the conqueror would probably have been better without it.

"But even if we draw from that evidence a contrary conclusion, even if we conclude that the actual payment of the indemnity was as beneficial as all the evidence would seem to show it was mischievous; even if we could set aside completely the financial and commercial difficulties which its payment seemed to have involved; if we ascribe to other causes the great financial crises which followed that payment; if we deduct no discount from the nominal value of the indemnity, but assume that every mark and thaler of it represented its full face value to Germany—even admitting all this, it is still, nevertheless, a fact that the 1870 war, considered as a commercial operation—the indemnity and the annexation of the two provinces being regarded as the gross profits—stands condemned as a ridiculous failure: the sheer money cost incurred as a result of the operation exceeds enormously the sum obtained as indemnity and the value of the provinces.

#### NOT VICTORY, BUT CRADLES.

Mr. Angell utterly scouts the contention that owing to a successful war Germany went ahead by leaps and bounds. Those who say this quietly ignore the fact that since 1875 the population of Germany has increased by 20,000,000 souls. That of France has not increased at all. Is it astonishing that the labour of twenty million souls as against nil makes some stir in the industrial world? Is it not evident that the necessity of earning a livelihood for this ever-increasing population gives to German industry an expansion outside the limits of her territory which cannot be looked for in nations whose social energies are not faced by any such problem? It is not the victory over France that has



given Germany her pre-eminent position to-day, but her cradles.

Mr. Angell has a most informing chapter on how colonies are "owned." He shows how it would be futile for foreigners to fight Great Britain for her self-governing colonies, and points out that she is actually in a worse position in regard to her own colonies than in regard to foreign nations. He also indicates how any attempt to levy tribute on a conquered colony is fore-doomed to failure. Germany, if she ever took them, would speedily see, like England, that the last word in colonial statesmanship is to exact nothing, "and where the greatest colonial power of history has been unable to follow any other policy, a poor intruder in the art of colonial administration would not be likely to prove more successful, and she, too, would find that the only way to treat Colonies is to treat them as independent or foreign territories, and the only way to own them is to make no attempt at exercising any of the functions of ownership."

#### A PLACE IN THE SUN.

The demand of Germany for a place in the sun is, in Mr. Angell's view, absurd. It is a purely political ambition which is not justified on either economic or industrial grounds.

"A German will shout patriotically, and, if needs be, embroil his country in a war for an equatorial or Asiatic colony; the truth being that he does not think about the matter seriously. But if he and his family have to emigrate, he *does* think about it seriously, and then it is another matter; he does not choose Equatorial Africa or China; he goes to the United States, which he knows to be a far better colony in which to make his home than the Cameroons or Kiau Chau could ever be. Indeed, in our own case, are not certain foreign countries much more of real colonies for our children of the future than certain territory under our own flag? Will not our children find better and more congenial conditions, more readily build real homes, in Pennsylvania, which is

'foreign,' than in Bombay, which is 'British'?"

The whole question resolves itself into conquest for the maintenance of order, not merely to acquire new territory.

"Order was just as well maintained in Alsace-Lorraine before the German conquest as it was after, and for that reason Germany has not benefited by the conquest. But order was not maintained in California, and would not have been as well maintained under Mexican as under American rule, and for that reason America has benefited by the conquest of California. France has benefited by the conquest of Algeria, England by that of India, because in each case the arms were employed not, properly speaking, for conquest at all, but for police purposes, for the establishment and maintenance of order; and, so far as they filled that rôle, their rôle was a useful one."

"It is one of the humours of the whole Anglo-German conflict that so much has the British public been concerned with the myths and bogies of the matter that it seems calmly to have ignored the realities. While even the wildest Pan-German has never cast his eyes in the direction of Canada, he has cast them, and does cast them, in the direction of Asia Minor; and the political activities of Germany may centre on that area for precisely the reasons which result from the distinction between policing and conquest which I have drawn. German industry is coming to have a dominating situation in the Near East, and as those interests—her markets and investments—increase, the necessity for better order in, and the better organisation of, such territories increases in corresponding degree. Germany may need to police Asia Minor.

"What interest have we in attempting to prevent her? It may be urged that she would close the markets of those territories against us. But even if she attempted it, which she is never likely to do, a Protectionist Asia Minor organised with German efficiency would be better from the point of view of Eng-

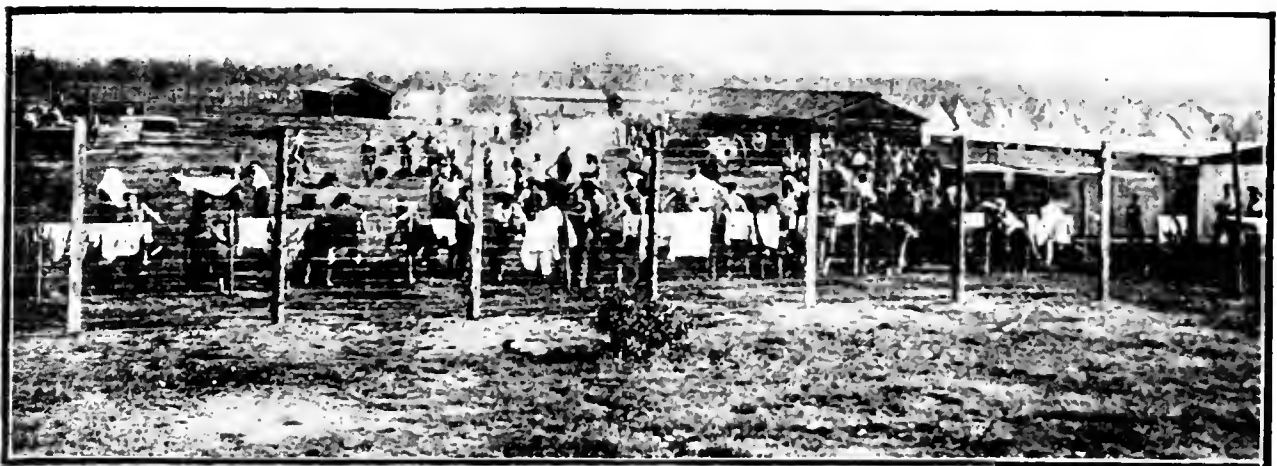
lish trade than a Free Trade Asia Minor organised *à la Turque*. Protectionist Germany is one of the best markets that we have in Europe. If a second Germany were created in the Near East, if Turkey has a population, with the German purchasing power and the German tariff, the markets would be worth some forty to fifty millions instead of some ten to fifteen. Why should we try to prevent Germany increasing our trade?

"It is true that we touch here the whole problem of the fight for the open door in the undeveloped territories. But the real difficulty in this problem is not the open door at all, but the fact that Germany is beating us—or we fear she is beating us—in those territories where we have the same tariff to meet that she has, or even a smaller one; and that she is even beating us in the territories that we already 'own'—in our colonies, in the East, in India. How, therefore, would our final crushing of Germany in the military sense change anything? Suppose we crushed her so completely that we 'owned' Asia Minor and Persia as completely as we own India or Hong Kong, would not the German merchant continue to beat us even then, as he is beating us now, in that part of the East

over which we already hold political sway? Again, how would the disappearance of the German navy affect the problem one way or the other?

"If we really examined these questions without the old meaningless prepossessions, we should see that it is more to our interest to have an orderly and organised Asia Minor under German tutelage than to have an unorganised and disorderly one which should be independent. Perhaps it would be best of all that Great Britain should do the organising, or share it with Germany, though England has her hands full in that respect—Egypt and India are problems enough. And why should we forbid Germany to do in a small degree what we have done in a large degree?"

"It is because the work of policing backward or disorderly populations is so often confused with the annexationist illusion that the danger of squabbles in the matter is a real one. Not the fact that England is doing a real and useful work for the world at large in policing India creates jealousy of her work there, but the notion that in some way she 'possesses' this territory, and draws tribute and exclusive advantage therefrom."



A CONCENTRATION CAMP IN ENGLAND.

Most of the Germans interned here have resided for some time in England. They are fairly comfortable. They usually end the day with prayers, and the singing of "Die Wacht am Rhein."

# The Worst Phase of the Whole Struggle.

## The American Attitude Towards the Atrocities.

In America they are naturally able to take a more detached view of events than is possible in any belligerent country. The attitude taken up with regard to the German doings in Belgium is one of "wait for definite proofs before passing judgment." If the proofs are forthcoming, and show that the Germans have acted as the cables would have us believe, there need be no doubt felt as to the execration which will be shown in America. The *Literary Digest* has carefully collected the opinions of some of the most influential papers published in America, and we quote the following from that journal:—

Besides the familiar accusations that the Germans are killing priests, women, and children, says the New York "Evening Post," we are asked to believe that Belgians have dragged German women naked through the streets by the hair of their heads; that a Belgian boy, killed in cold blood the commander of the Germans in Louvain; that the Austrians killed twenty young girls in a single house, besides executing sixty Servian prisoners in one place, and mutilating dead bodies elsewhere.

"And from Germany come stories of unprintable Russian barbarities and excesses in East Prussia. Even if 90 per cent. of these are to be discounted, the residue, declares *The Evening Post*, 'is still a horrible indictment of the ease with which the human being turns into a beast.' Of necessity most of these stories come through London, and they tell of a war of savage inhumanity waged by Germany in Belgium. Many of our editors are sceptical. There has been nothing in the history of the German race, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, 'to lend credibility to stories of such atrocities.' So this paper speaks for many of its contemporaries in asking Americans to wait till both sides have had a chance to present their case. And the Macon *Telegraph* reminds us that 'there is no more expert liar in existence than the excited patriot.' On the other hand, such papers as the New York *World* and *Tribune*, and Springfield *Republican* are convinced, largely

through the stories of the burning of Louvain, and the aerial bombardment of Antwerp, that Germany has forgotten or deliberately trampled upon the rules of civilised warfare. The New York *Tribune* says:

Already German conduct in Belgium has set progress towards civilisation back a hundred years. . . .

It is deplorable that the one nation which has brought the militarist system to its highest point of efficiency should take the lead in rebrutalising war and multiplying its horrors. . . .

It is a strange commentary on Germany's military development that the Franco-German War of 1870-71 was fought through with a careful observance of the rules of war on the German side. But this war, now only begun, has been marked by a series of lapses into military indecencies.

"Two of the German offences have aroused great feeling in America—the burning of Louvain on August 26, and the killing of non-combatants in Antwerp by bombs dropped from Zeppelins flying over the city. Of the cause of burning of Louvain there are two stories. Belgians, says the London *Morning Post's* correspondent, declare that since the unopposed occupation of the city, the civil population had given no cause for offence, but the Germans were enraged by a defeat at Malines, where they had mistakenly fired on some of their own troops.

"But according to an official dispatch from Berlin, this is what happened:—

In consequence of a sudden attack of Belgian troops from Antwerp the German garrison at Louvain was withdrawn, and went to meet the enemy, leaving only one battalion of last reserves and the army service corps behind them. Thinking this the retreat of the German forces, the priests of Louvain gave arms and ammunition to the populace for use against the German troops.

The German garrison had no suspicion of this, when, out of windows and doorways, in various quarters of the city, came shots in a perfect fusillade. Many Germans were wounded. This street-fighting lasted for twenty-four hours, between the German soldiers and the Louvain citizens. Meanwhile parts of Louvain were set on fire. People met with arms were considered as manifestly guilty of infringement of the rules of war, and were shot.

"And in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which represents a large body of German-American opinion, Mr. Herman Ridder declares that 'as an act of war' the burning of Louvain 'was justified as a measure of punishment and as a warning against the perfidious activities of civilians in fields from which they should absent themselves.' Any army at war, writes Theodore Sutro, editor of the New York *Morgen Journal*, 'whether English, French, Russian, or American, would have done the same thing under like circumstances. This is not only permitted by international rules of warfare, but is imperative as a matter of protection.'

"Yet most American dailies printed in English, while admitting that the sniper may be handled without mercy, say that they draw the line at the destruction of a beautiful city, and the slaughter of innocent non-combatants. And indignant protests appear in most of the papers.

"There are other 'atrocities' complained of by the Belgians, and included in the protest which is to be made to the United States as a neutral Power," says the *Literary Digest*, "but the press of this country pay comparatively little attention to these charges. They remember that the Germans are invading a hostile country, and that while many unpleasant things may happen, many more will be reported. They are also mindful that if the Russians occupy East Prussia, similar stories may be reported from the other side. And we have the word of General Gallieni, in command of Paris, that the Germans have been treating the British and French wounded as well as they have their own men. Nor can the German reports of atrocities in Belgium be ignored.

"Summing it all up, the New York *Evening Post* says the Germans may be 'carrying on an inhuman war, but so are all the others.'

There is no such thing as humane war. No war ever was that did not drag down women and children, in Europe usually by the thousands. Dead women have been found in the wreck, left by every army that ever fought in Europe—and children, too.

The invaders who are halted at a cross-roads by fire from a near-by village cannot stop to inquire before unlimbering their batteries if all women and children have been removed; they cannot ask whether their shells will destroy innocent houses a mile in the rear of their immediate target. Never was there a war in which an enemy was not accused of atrocities.

It is true that there are certain laws laid down for the creation of a more humane warfare. . . . We would, of course, be the last to palliate needless cruelties, or wanton destruction. But, if certain Belgians, certain Russians, Austrians, and Germans have not kept their passions in check, if they have murdered dozens instead of legally slaughtering by the tens of thousands why, the chances are that it is the system, not the men, who are at fault. Such things will be so long as Christianity is unable to banish from earth that which is the sum of all wickedness.

#### WHAT RIGHTS HAS A BURGLAR?

Most of these papers, though, seem to overlook the fundamental fact about the whole Belgian question, which is well brought out in the *Outlook*. Every week in that paper Mr. Arthur Bullard writes a most excellent "Story of the War." He knows what he is writing about, and has the immense advantage over those who comment on the war here of having before him accounts from both sides, not from one only. Of the German vandalism in Louvain he says:

The German Government has published a report on the "Louvain incident," in which it seems that they insist that they have not violated the laws of war. If a civilian shoots a soldier he is to be summarily executed. If a village resists the army, it is to be burned. If a group of citizens in Louvain shot some German soldiers, the destruction of the city was justified.

That is the German thesis. It is then assumption that their troops had a perfect right to march through Louvain. Any attempt to justify their acts by the laws of war seems to me to beg the question which is, Had they a right to make war in Belgium?

The Belgian peasants certainly had not signed any contract not to shoot down strange trespassers who trampled down their crops and "requisitioned" their horses and cows. The Germans had signed a contract to keep out of Belgium. It is rather as if a burglar should break into your house and claim that the laws of burglary justified him in shooting you if you resisted.

As far as the Belgians are concerned, there is no answer for the Germans to say that if they had not violated the treaty the French and English would have done so. Whoever crossed the Belgian frontier unmasked is in a very bad position to insist that they should observe any law.

# Tasmania : Australia's Tourist Resort.

## HOBART AND THE SOUTH.

It is said that figures can be made to prove anything, but no manipulation of them is required to prove that Hobart has the finest port in Australia, and the finest climate; and figures are beginning to prove that Hobart is the favourite summer resort for the holiday maker. With regard to the first of these statements, the depth of water at the Hobart wharf is 42 feet, compared with 30 feet at Sydney, Port Phillip and Fremantle; and, as to climate, the meteorological records show that whilst in Melbourne the thermometer drops down to 27 degrees in winter; in Hobart, the lowest is 27.7, and in summer, Melbourne goes to the other extreme by maintaining a temperature over five degrees above the Southern city. In Brisbane the summer temperature is over fifteen degrees above the Tasmanian capital. Small wonder then that for climatic reasons alone Hobart should be Australia's most popular resort at the season when old Sol and his spouse, the dust storm, are jubilating at their success in making the mainlander's life a burden to him.

## SOUTH TASMANIA A SCENIC PARADISE.

But Hobart has not only a magnificent harbour and a lovely climate. The

city is the centre of a scenic paradise. Situated on the foot-hills of the grand Mt Wellington, with the broad river Derwent visible from every vantage point, a more picturesquely placed city could not well be imagined.

To attempt to detail the short excursions to be enjoyed by the fortunate visitor is to commence a volume, for they are uncountable. One can, for instance, begin the day by a brake or motor trip to the Springs on Mt. Wellington, and spend the afternoon in a steamer outing to Brown's River, twelve miles down the Derwent, or to South Arm, or some other seaside place. There is the day trip by comfortable river steamer to New Norfolk, or by train to the same place, and further on to the fairyland, known as Russell Falls. The historic

## PORT ARTHUR,

with its moss-grown ruins of penitentiaries, and its avenues of spreading oaks, is within compass of a day's return journey, though more than half its beauties will be left unvisited if so hurried a run be made. In the vicinity is Eaglehawk Neck, famous alike for its history and its beauty. There is the charming outing to Mt. Rumney, or to Mt. Nelson, or to Mt. Direction, with the magnificent panoramic views from each. The railway authorities call their run up the Derwent Valley line the

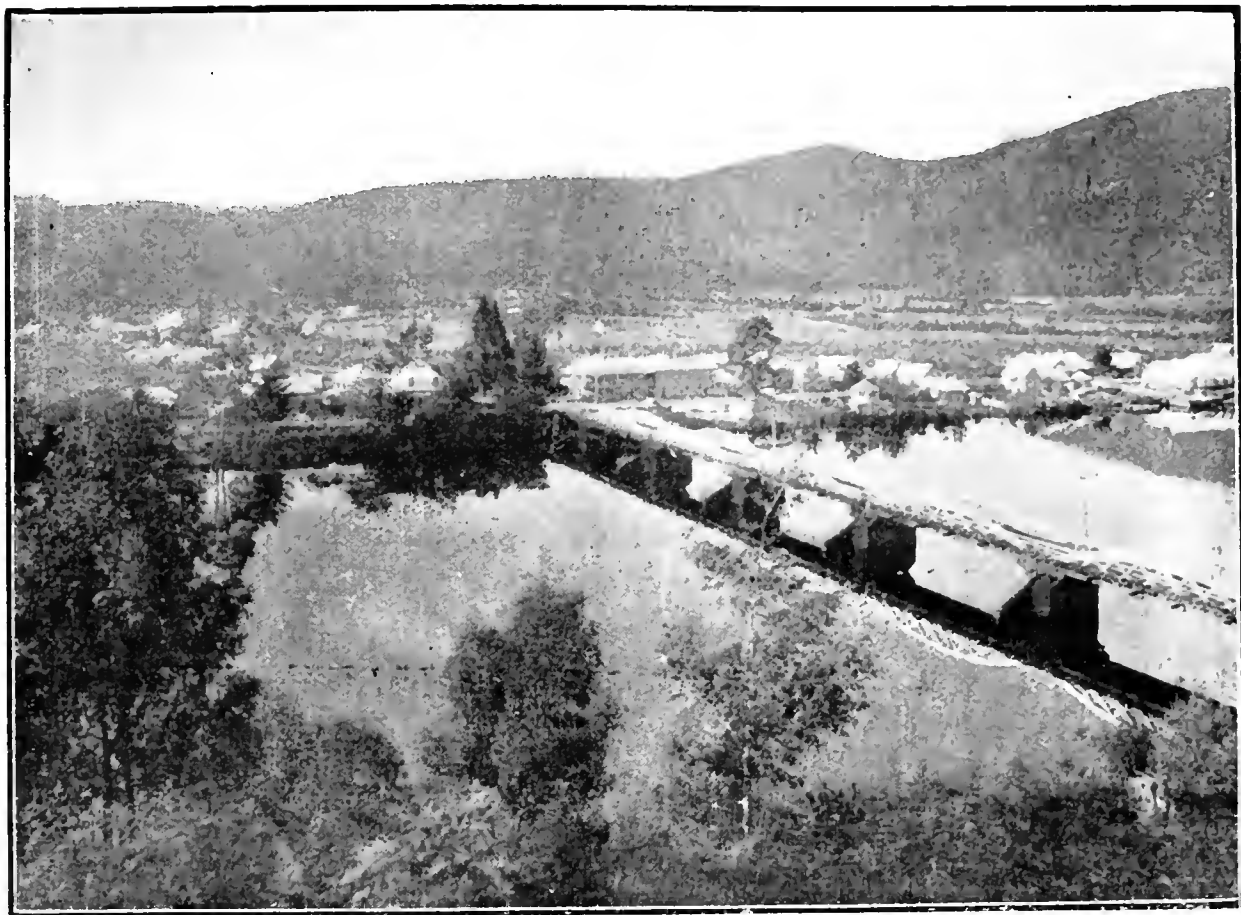
## PRETTIEST IN THE HEMISPHERE,

and no one disputes it; and there is also the famous orchard country of the Bagdad Valley, within twenty miles' rail distance. Tasmania's most magnificent lake—St. Clair—is approachable from Hobart; and so is the lovely Huon river, with



HUTS ON SLOPES OF MT. WELLINGTON TAS.





HUONVILLE, TAS.

its unbelievably prolific orchards, and its enchanting loch and mountain scenery—this latter only a one day trip.

The view from the top of Mt. Wellington, 4166 feet, is absolutely unsurpassable, and motors run twice a day to within walking distance of the summit, visiting the Fern Tree Bower and Silver Falls en route. Then, there are lovely drives and tram rides to be enjoyed to and around the suburbs, with the noted strawberry gardens, to afford refreshment at the termini.

Hobart is one of the half dozen places in Australia that the guide books cannot lie about; the dictionary lacks adjectives to do it justice. The traveller has yet to be found who will say "Hobart and Southern Tasmania are over rated."

#### HOW TO GET THERE.

From Sydney, boats run to Hobart

regularly once a week, and in the apple season the large mail steamers call there; from Melbourne there is a service every ten days, direct to Hobart, thrice weekly the "Loongana" to Launceston, connecting with express train, and bi weekly the "Oonah" to Burnie and Devonport, connecting with Hobart train. The favourite trip for the Victorian visitor is to travel to Launceston by steamer, Hobart by rail, thence to North-west Coast port by rail, returning direct to Melbourne. The route mentioned in the last sentence costs, whilst the December excursions are in operation, under £5, saloon and first rail, and includes the famous Mcle Creek caves district. All information, tickets, accommodation lists, etc., can be obtained at the Tasmanian Government Agency, 50 William street, Melbourne.



# HOW THE WAR AFFECTS INDUSTRIES.

The *Financial Review of Reviews* has been making a careful summary of the result of the enquiries of technical journals at home into the way the war will hit certain trades. We quote the following paragraphs from its pages:—

## THE BIG ARMAMENT FIRMS.

The *Economist* endeavours to remove the false impression that a big European war is necessarily "all beer and skittles" for the armament firms. "Many people," he declares, "imagine that because of the European cataclysm of war British armament makers, who are chiefly represented in Sheffield, are driving at top speed to turn out munitions for our army and navy. It would be nearer the truth to say that the exact opposite is the case. The greater part of a year is required to build a large naval gun, and one of the huge half-ton shells cannot be constructed under, say, six weeks. Everybody hopes the war will be over by then. The much-discussed battleship "Reshadieh," built at Barrow, has taken three years to complete, her total armour-plate weighing something like 5000 tons. I mention these points incidentally to show that Sheffield's part in the present war was really almost finished when the storm broke. Certain departments, such as for repair parts and for shells, will obviously be kept at high tension; but beyond this work will proceed upon fairly normal lines for the present. It must not, however, be overlooked that, apart from the European troubles, stupendous home and foreign contracts are in hand at the armament works, whilst when the calm of peace has once more settled upon the Continent it is fully expected the resources of the firms will be taxed to the utmost in the work of 'making good' the crippled navies."

## THE OUTLOOK FOR SHIPBUILDING.

The *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*: "As far as previous experience goes for anything in the present crisis, both shipping and shipbuilding are likely to boom when it is over. In the

immediate future shipping is undoubtedly handicapped, but as soon as the trade routes are clear it should more than recover owing to the absence of German competition. Foreign competition is at present not very great as regards mercantile shipbuilding, and neither in this direction, and still less in the direction of naval shipbuilding for other countries is it likely to be very active for some time to come. The destruction of shipping which unfortunately accompanies naval warfare will result in more shipbuilding both for warships and for the mercantile marine being required. If the war is long continued the temporary removal of so much foreign tonnage from the seas will mean that more ships will be required by ourselves and neutral countries for carrying the traffic offering. Finally, as regards ship repairers we anticipate that both during the war and after, the repairers will be very busy."

## POSITION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

According to the *Stock Exchange Gazette*, "it must be obvious that the war has disorganised the shipping industry. That English owners have suffered any serious loss so far does not necessarily follow; in fact, speaking broadly, one may say that the majority of the companies have accommodated themselves with surprising rapidity to the changed conditions which now prevail, and are likely to maintain their net earnings at a profitable level. The British Government has itself chartered over one thousand boats for various purposes, thereby easing the pressure of unemployment, and a further very large number will be required in the near future, if only for the transport of troops to the Continent. In addition to this the instantaneous removal of three thousand German sailing vessels and two thousand steamships from the high seas has correspondingly reduced the volume of competition to be faced by English shipping interests. There are few tramp vessels that cannot continue



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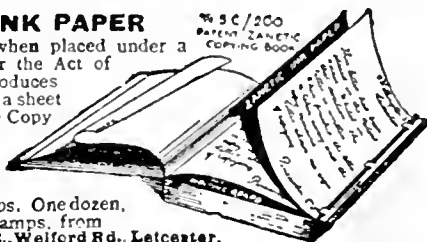
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## THE MUTUAL

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to earn a good living for some time to come in the transport of foodstuffs to Great Britain from America and the Antipodes. As regards the great passenger lines, these are bound to suffer a severe falling off in revenue, the 'globe-trotter' having disappeared for the present and not being likely to return for many months to come. Here again, however, consolation is to be found in the requirements of the Government for liners of the fastest type for use in various auxiliary capacities during the present crisis, while the entire disappearance of the Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher-Lloyd Companies from the high seas leaves the English lines masters of the situation. Consequently, notwithstanding the closing of German and Austrian ports, there is still a large amount of employment for every branch of the British mercantile marine, and this state of affairs is likely to continue."

#### THE GAS INDUSTRY.

The *Gas World* entertains no optimistic opinion as to the effects of the war upon the gas industry in Great Britain. It is pointed out that all gas undertakings and manufacturers of gas appliances have lost many employees through the call to arms, that the supply of burners and mantles is seriously diminished, exports of tar and sulphate of ammonia are suspended, and coal and oil supplies are necessarily precarious under existing conditions. "The outlet for tar and tar products is blocked, and three-fourths of the gas market for sulphate of ammonia is a thing of the past. The more immediate concern of the gas industry is, however, the supply of incandescent mantles. Though mantles are made in great quantities in Great Britain, the main raw materials, thorium and ceria, have been from the inception of the mantle industry, a monopoly of Germany." Our contemporary states that "inquiries made in well-informed quarters point to normal stocks of mantles and mantle materials in, and, unfortunately, a too eager desire on the part of many users to buy in any quantity and at any price," but adds: "The position is that no more mantle material

can be expected in Great Britain until the war is over; unless, indeed, the enterprise of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, in securing monazite fields in Carolina, many years ago, should come to our aid. That, however, would take time."

#### ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS.

*Electrical Industries* says: "However much certain industries may suffer from the outbreak of war, it is certain that many branches of the electrical manufacturing industries are receiving an immediate and conspicuous benefit from it. The fact that the Ediswan Company had cancelled the annual holiday and brought its staff back to work at the double is one indication of the boom in electrical trade caused by the orders from the Government. The British Thomson-Houston Company and Siemens Brothers and Company are two other instances of undertakings which have been thrown into unusual activity by events which are popularly supposed to paralyse trade. There are, of course, many other companies which do not do large business with the Admiralty and the War Office, but inquiries even among these do not support the prevalent idea that it is as well to put up the shutters until peace is declared. There is plenty of work to hand in numerous cases more than the companies can undertake without working overtime; and those British manufacturers who possess both initiative and imagination are hard at work securing the patriotic transfer of orders recently given to foreign companies which are now incapable of fulfilling contracts. Further, there is no reason to fear any serious check in the demand for electricity supply and traction undertakings. These are continuing to work very much as usual, except that their generating stations are closed and guarded. To sum up the situation as far as the electrical industry is concerned, the paralysis is really more mental than physical."

#### GERMAN SHIPPING PROSPECTS.

The other side of the picture is shown by the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*: "To all appearances, the mercantile marine of Germany is now in a very

critical position, and, if the war is at all prolonged, financial disaster cannot very well be averted. There is every reason to believe that Herr Ballin, the director-general of the Hamburg-Amerika line—to his honour be it said—made a great effort to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, as no one realised more than he the peril with which the maritime trade of the country is faced. Fortunately for the liner companies the majority of their ships are in home or neutral ports, where they will remain safe until the end of the conflict, wireless telegraphy in their case proving of incalculable advantage. Many cargo boats have been seized. At end of June there were, according to Lloyd's register, 2019 steamers of 100 tons and upwards, aggregating 4,743,046 tons gross, on the German register, nearly half of the total tonnage being owned by the Hamburg-Amerika line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Both companies have substantial reserves—23,270,429 marks at December 31 last, with insurance funds amounting to 50,836,122 marks, while the two fleets were valued at £21,000,000. When, however, peace is declared the strictest economy will be necessary, and, so far as the twenty-five ships building for them are concerned, it is impossible to say at present what action will be taken. As regards the course of trade when the trouble is over, the seizure of Germany's colonial possessions in Africa and the South Pacific will assuredly stop much of her overseas traffic, and this is a contingency which will have to be faced. For a time, the British services of the great ocean routes will be curtailed in consequence of reduced traffic, but conditions should right themselves soon. All the indications, in fact, show that British interests are likely to reap a substantial harvest, as for years the probability is that Germany's merchant fleet will be crippled in its operations." It appears that it is much the same with the iron and steel trade. The *Syren* states that "everything is upset in the British iron and steel sections, but we shall not be affected to the same extent as other nations, for there is no conscription law in force here; our industries should

therefore recover more quickly than the Continental trades."

#### NITRATE PROSPECTS.

The *Outlook* says that "the decision of one of the big nitrate companies, announced the other day, to close down pending the outcome of the European struggle was not unexpected, and it is believed that a number of other nitrate concerns will follow suit, even if they have not done so already. With the Continental markets closed it is of course no use producing freely and accumulating stocks which would have to be disposed of after the war at possibly ruinous prices. The American consumption during the next twelve months is expected to show a big increase, and the propagandists are endeavouring to open up new markets in various parts of the world which are not directly affected by the war. When the Continental demand makes itself felt after the war is over, it should find stocks comparatively low if the closing-down policy is extensively pursued." Notwithstanding this optimistic opinion, the *Outlook* points out certain very depressing features of the position. "Shareholders must make up their minds to the next batch of reports being bad, while dividends are bound to be reduced in many instances. It must not be forgotten that before the war broke out prices had been steadily falling for weeks, and though a policy of rigid economy has been in vogue it will not anything like offset the drop in values."

Those who are interested in the causes and events leading up to the present war will find a most careful examination of them in the sixteenth number of the *Round Table*. The *Round Table* has been distinguished by its treatment of the problems of Foreign Policy, and from time to time has published anticipations of the present war, which have been fulfilled in a most remarkable manner. The present number contains articles on "The War in Europe," "Germany and the Prussian Spirit," "The Austro-Servian Dispute," and "Lombardy in War."

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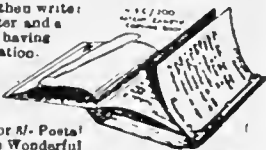
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# THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

## THE FORTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS Of THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

To be Presented to the Shareholders at the Forty-third Ordinary General Meeting, to be Held at the Bank, 126 Elizabeth-street, at Noon, on Friday, 30th October, 1914.

### REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their Forty-third Report with a Balance-sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss for the Half-year ended 30th September, 1914, duly audited.

After providing for Expenses of Management, Interest Accrued on Deposits, Rebate on Bills Current, Tax on Note Circulation, and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the net profit amounted to

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Brought forward from 31st March, 1914 | £28,224 6 0  |
|                                       | 4,485 5 0    |
|                                       | £32,709 11 0 |

Which the Directors propose to apportion as follows:—

|                                                                      |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Preference Shares.. | £10,641 10 9 |
| Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Shares ..  | 4,733 5 6    |
| To Reserve Fund (making it £230,000) ..                              | 10,000 0 0   |
| To Officers' Provident Fund ..                                       | 1,000 0 0    |
| Balance carried forward ..                                           | 6,334 14 9   |

£32,709 11 0

The Dividend will be payable at the Head Office on and after the 31st October, and at the Branches on receipt of advice.

The Forty-third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Company 126 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on Friday, the 30th day of October, 1914, at noon.

By order of the Board.

Melbourne, 20th October, 1914.

SELBY PAXTON, General Manager.

### BALANCE-SHEET of THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

For the Half-year ended 30th September, 1914. (Including London Office to 31st August, 1914).

Dr.

Cr.

To Capital Paid-up, viz.:—

|                                                               |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 31,184 preference shares paid in cash to £9/15/- per share .. | £304,044 0 0  |
| 77,278 ordinary shares paid in cash to £1/15/- per share ..   | 135,236 10 0  |
|                                                               | £439,280 10 0 |

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| To Reserve Fund ..    | 230,000 0 0 |
| To Profit and Loss .. | 22,709 11 0 |

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
|  | £691,990 1 0 |
|--|--------------|

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| To notes in circulation .. | 19,600 0 0 |
|----------------------------|------------|

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| To bills in circulation .. | 157,126 9 4 |
|----------------------------|-------------|

|                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| To balances due to other banks .. | 12,731 4 1 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|

To Government Deposits—

|                                                                        |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Not bearing interest, £39,528 10/-; bearing interest, £359,520/15/7 .. | £399,049 6 7 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|

To Other Deposits, Rebate, and Interest Accrued—

|                                                                            |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Not bearing interest, £1,542,372 13/6; bearing interest £1,903,333/3/10 .. | 3,445,705 17 4  |
|                                                                            | 3,844,755 3 11  |
|                                                                            | £4,726,202 18 4 |

|                                             |               |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| To contingent liabilities, as per contra .. | £161,253 9 11 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|

By coin, bullion, Australian notes, and cash at bankers ..

£952,907 4 2

By British Consols, £70,668/15/2 at

£68/10/- per cent.,

£48,408/1/11; by

Victoria Government

stock and

debentures, Me-

tropolitan Board

of Works and

municipal debentures, £54,365

10/4 ..

102,773 12 3

By bills and remittances in trans-

itu and in Lon-

don ..

389,407 6 3

By notes and bills of other banks ..

1,913 0 0

By balance due from other banks ..

25,927 1 8

By stamps ..

1,579 0 3

£1,474,507 4 7

By Real Estate, consisting of—

Bank premises .. 188,438 16 10

Other real estate .. 8,244 13 0

By bills discounted and other advances, exclusive of provision for

bad or doubtful debts .. 3,055,012 3 11

£4,726,202 18 4

By liabilities of customers and others in respect of contingent liabilities, as per

contra ..

£161,253 9 11

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

|                                                                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To current expenses (including salaries, rents, repairs, stationery, note tax, etc.) .. | £39,304 1 2 |
| To transfer to Reserve Fund ..                                                          | 10,000 0 0  |
| To balance ..                                                                           | 22,709 11 0 |

£72,013 12 2

By balance brought forward ..

£4,485 5 0

By gross profits for the half-year, after allowing for interest accrued on deposits, rebate on bills

current, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts ..

67,528 7 2

£72,013 12 2

### RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| To balance .. | £230,000 0 0 |
|---------------|--------------|

£230,000 0 0

By balance brought forward ..

£220,000 0 0

By transfer from Profit and Loss ..

10,000 0 0

£230,000 0 0

Note:—The Customary Auditors' Report and the Directors' Statement, to comply with the "Companies Act," appear on the official report.

# FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER.

CONDUCTED BY ALEX. JOBSON, A.I.A.

## THE PERPETUAL EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

When the directors of this trustee company were compiling their report for the thirtieth year of the association's history, they might well have departed from their usual reticence as to the volume of its business. A trustee company is largely dependent for its success, on its prestige. That prestige may be in part created by careful management and courteous treatment of its beneficiaries. But if the company hide its light under a bushel, its growth in public esteem must be much slower than if it advertised the volume of its business, and so impressed the world at large with its importance as a public benefactor, for that after all is what a trustee company should be.

The directors' statement in the report that in the past ten years the business 'has more than doubled' really misses fire. It lacks the figures to give the statement force. Neither does the remark that "progress during the year under review has been even more satisfactory than usual, carry much weight. Some trustee companies publish the amount of their trust business annually, and accordingly reap direct benefit from the growth such figures show. There may, of course, be good reasons why this company should not publish its figures. Still, from a shareholder's point of view, such publication is surely very desirable.

In respect of what the company does publish concerning the earnings of the business, the position is decidedly satisfactory. The net profit for the September, 1914, year, over £4300 after paying a 10 per cent bonus, £284, to the staff, is over £760 above that of 1913. This is not only the best profit the company has earned for many years but it is

more than twice that earned ten years ago. The increase, too, is easily the largest for any recent year, the next best being £430 in 1910.

The dividend policy of the directors is a conservative one, as becomes those in control of a trustee company. The rate is 7 per cent. for the year, now paid for the second time. It absorbs only £2100 of the profit, leaving £2205 over to be added to the reserve fund, with £745 transferred from the profit and loss account, now £570. The reserve fund thus becomes £13,950, which is apparently intended to be secured by the Queen street freehold premises which are shown at cost at the same figure. Apparently some shareholders felt that so satisfactory a profit having been made, a bonus might well have been paid. But the directors very wisely chose the better part of strengthening the reserves.

Apart from the reserves, now £14,520, nearly one half of the paid-up capital of £30,000 in £5 shares paid to £4, the financial position is a strong one. The liabilities are practically nil, being under £65. The mortgage of £2950 has been repaid, and the freehold is free from encumbrance. The company has £10,000 in Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock at par, mortgages of £8000 (£7500 in 1913), balance owing under sale contracts, £2500, £800, and £8700 (£200 out in advances to beneficiaries, while there is nearly £1300 in the bank. As all these assets are securities of whose value the Directors as controlling a trustee company are peculiarly fitted to judge, the situation as regards the integrity of the shareholders' funds is surely a sound one.

## THE DENTON HAT MILLS LTD.

The slight decrease of £800 in this company's net profits in the June, 1914, year to £9837 is apparently of little consequence. Otherwise the directors would scarcely have deemed the result satisfactory. At the same time, they thought it well to give some explanation for the falling off. That explanation is quite reasonable. It is that "although, on account of a change in fashion, the reduced demand for millinery felts during the winter season, as compared with the previous two years, has somewhat affected the net results, business otherwise has continued good. They further add that "the Board is pleased that it is able to submit satisfactory figures in connection with the past twelve months' trading." An explanation such as this, short though it may be, is really all that is needed, for it sets the shareholders' minds at rest concerning the decreased earnings.

At the same time, the net earnings shown are so good compared with past years, excepting 1912 (£10,894), and 1913 (£10,636) that few shareholders would feel dissatisfied with the year's results. For years the profit has been steadily improving, but in 1911 it had only reached £7919. So that though the 1914 earnings were not as high as those of 1912-13, they were still well above the average of previous years.

In one aspect, however, the year's results were not satisfactory. That is the

addition to the reserves, which this time was only £2412, whereas in 1912 it was £4706, and in 1913, £3660. The fall in the net earnings is responsible for some of this. But a heavier dividend charge, £7425, as against £6976 last year, was also a cause. This increase was not due to any rise in the dividend rate, still  $13\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum, as in the previous three years. It was owing to the capitalisation, early in 1913, of reserves of £9001, which increased the capital to £54,006. The increase being in January, 1913, only one half-year's dividend was paid on the new capital, whereas in the June, 1914, period a full year was paid.

The reserves, now £6315, are certainly small in comparison with the paid-up capital. At the same time the proportion would have been much larger had it not been for the recent capitalisation. The directors were, of course, fully aware that the conversion would entail a reduction in the reserve power, but presumably considered it of minor importance, seeing that the assets were not distributed, and that the only real change made was in the assets value per share. Moreover, it is not unlikely that the directors consider the assets to be so conservatively valued that large reserves are not imperative. The description of the assets in the report does not, of course, tell one if they are put in at a low figure or a high one. But it is stated that they have been valued.

## COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

From the report and balance-sheet of the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd. for the half-year, 30th September, published in these columns, it will be seen that the bank has passed through a very satisfactory half-year. The net profit for the term amounted to £28,224, which, with the balance forward, made a total of £32,709 available. A dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on both preference and ordinary shares has been made, £10,000 added to reserve fund, making that fund now £230,000; £1000 added to officers' provident fund, and

the balance, £6334, carried forward. Deposits show an increase of £105,714 compared with the same period last year, the figures being £3,844,755 and £3,739,041 respectively, while advances at September 30 last totalled £3,055,012, against £3,106,376 at September 30, 1913, a decrease of £51,364. The strong position of the bank is shown as usual in the holdings of coin, bullion, debentures, and other liquid assets, amounting to £1,474,507 which is almost equal to the total of the current account balances, which stand at £1,542,372.



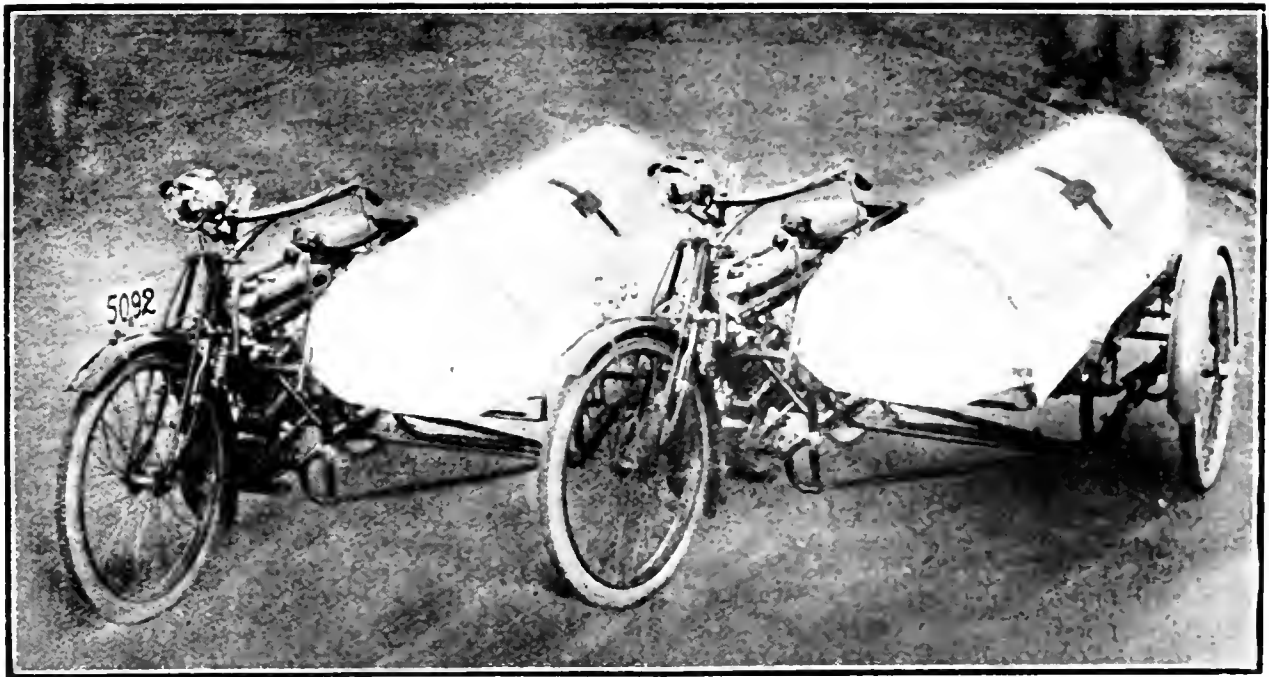
# THE OVER SEAS CLUB.



**Hobart.**—The Secretary, Mr. S. Dobson Hesp, reports:—We have been busy forming a rifle club. It is expected we shall have a very strong club. At present the Government are not issuing rifles or ammunition, and we are attached to either the A.N.V. or Metropolitan Club, but all our men are bracketed "Over Seas Club," on the forms of oath of admission, and will form a separate club later on. The ladies are hard at work, with Red Cross work, and are collecting for the Belgian Fund. Mr. Gould applied to the Hobart Marine Board for the use of the large new "Ocean" pier for a promenade concert, on Sunday, 20th September, and got the City Band to provide an excellent programme. Over 3000 people were present, and the silver coin admission brought in £28 12s. 6d. It has brought the Over Seas Club well to the front, and at the same time benefited the fund it has at heart. Our present number of members is 720, which is very good. On the 28th October, Thos. E. Morris-Miller, Tasmanian University, lectured on the probable outcome of the present war. On Sunday, October 25th, a united service was held in the evening at St. David's Cathedral when the Archdeacon preached. Several of our members left in the First Expeditionary Force for Europe.

The doings of the energetic Hobart Club are typical of what is going on at every Over Seas branch in Australasia. Practically all have helped on one Patriotic Fund or another. Many members have departed for the war, and those who cannot do that have formed rifle and similar clubs. Alas, the supply of rifles available is nothing like equal to the demand. The Hon. Organiser writes that at headquarters they are thinking and dreaming of nothing else but the war. Consequently, the work in connection with the adequate celebration of the hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States can receive no attention, and, in fact, these celebrations have been temporarily abandoned.

**Toowoomba.**—Mr. Sydney Austen sends copy of a letter, sent to the Premier of Queensland, by the Executive of the Over Seas Club on the subject of immigration and the State's products. The letter points out that wars have always resulted in the diversion of industry, and urges that every opening should be taken advantage of in Queensland, and during this crisis. A long list of instances are appended, giving chapter and verse, showing how various countries have benefited as a result of the difficulties of others, due to war, persecution and arbitrary doings of despots. The letter is most timely and suggestive.



THE TWO MOTOR CYCLE AMBULANCES PRESENTED TO THE AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES BY THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE.

The two ambulances shown above were purchased with money subscribed for the purpose by some thousands of members of the I.C.S. College. The idea of this sort of ambulance is the invention of one of the students. Incidentally, the photograph illustrates how very easy it would be to have a horrible Red Cross incident of "treachery," for it would be practically impossible to distinguish at a distance between such an ambulance and a dispatch rider. The I.C.S., in addition to presenting the ambulances, has a share in the fund started by the College in England, the object of which is to provide, where necessary, for the widows and families of I.C.S. students who fall at the front. There are many thousands of them now serving in France and Belgium. This can be readily credited when we learn that already over five hundred Australian I.C.S. men are on their way home with the Expeditionary Forces.

# THE OVER SEAS CLUB.

## MOTTO.

"We sailed wherever ships could sail,  
We founded many a mighty state,  
Pray God our greatness may not fail,  
Through craven fears of being great."

—TENNYSON.

At the opening of all meetings of the Over Seas' Club, the Club's motto—as above—is sung to the tune of the Old Hundredth.

## MEMBERS' CREED.

Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we, as citizens of the greatest Empire in the world, pledge ourselves to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers.

## OBJECTS.

1. To help one another.
2. To render individual service to our Empire, if need be to bear arms.
3. To insist on the vital necessity to the Empire of British supremacy on the sea.
4. To draw together in the bond of comradeship the peoples now living under the folds of the British flag.

The Over Seas' Club is strictly non-party, non-sectarian, and recognises no distinction of class. Its members reside in all parts of the world *outside* the United Kingdom. Membership is open to any British subject, British-born or naturalised.

Information concerning the Over Seas Club can be obtained from the following:—

**Australia: Victoria.**—Rev. Tregarthen, Empire Arcade, Flinders-street, Melbourne.

**Queensland.**—Sidney Austen (Hon. State Secretary), Toowomba.

**South Australia.**—A. E. Davey, Curriestreet, Adelaide.

**Tasmania.**—H. T. Gould, J.P., 94 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.

**New Zealand.**—J. K. Macfie (Hon. Dominion Secretary), 79 Castle-street, Dunedin.

**Fiji.**—A. J. Armstrong, Native Office, Suva, Fiji.

**Canada; Ontario.**—Miss O. I. Ward, The Rochdale, 320 Cooper-street, Ottawa.

**Manitoba.**—R. J. McOnie, 1003 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**Saskatchewan.**—E. A. Matthews, P.O. Box 1629, Saskatoon.

**Alberta.**—E. Livesay, 832 Ottawa-avenue, Edmonton.

**British Columbia.**—W. Blackmore, "The Week," Victoria.

**Nova Scotia.**—H. Howe, P.O. Box 370, Halifax.

**South Africa: Natal.**—W. A. Coates, 230 Church-street, Pietermaritzburg.

**Transvaal.**—W. Crofton Forbes, Director of Prisons Office, Pretoria.

**Cape Province.**—Ernest G. Lawton, P.O. Box 996, Capetown.

**United Kingdom.**—The Organiser, Over Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

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and  
Table d'hôte  
Breakfast.

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Room, Attendance  
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Breakfast.

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BAR

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